HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,197—New Series.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th June	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	EGYPT	7912		
16th „	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284		
30th „	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th „	ARABIA	7903		
27th „	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,330	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIE," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 909, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARFA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 7th June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	......	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 47.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Superb Skin

is obtained and maintained by using

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes.
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP. }

Wholesale:
67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL!

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

PULMONARY BALSAM.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "SWALEDALE."

THIS STEAMER has very Comfortable Accommodation for a few Saloon Passengers SAILING about 14th instant, from BOMBAY to ANTWERP direct. For terms of Passage, apply to THE CAPTAIN on Board.

E. W. MANSHIP,
Master.

S. S. "CITY OF OXFORD."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th June, 1904.

NOTICE EX S. S. "AFGHANISTAN."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "AFGHANISTAN" are informed that a portion of this Steamer's Cargo has been salved and brought on to Bombay per s.s. "BALUCHISTAN." This Cargo is now being discharged in Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to present their Original Invoices and Bills of Lading to the undersigned from whom Delivery Orders can be obtained for the portions of the Cargo salved on payment of a deposit of sixty per cent. (60 per cent.) of Invoice value and on Consignees signing a Salvage and Average Bond.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend to survey damages, &c, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. After removal from the Landing Shed no claims will be admitted. All claims must be presented for settlement within fortnight; otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, London Salvage Association.

Bombay, 6th June, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANIBAI alias LAKSHMIBAI, wife of BALLAJI VISHVANATH, the Sole Trustee of the Will of WASSUDEV LAKSHMANJI, deceased, and the residuary legatee thereunder has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim against the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned or to Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, commonly known as Pallow Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, measuring 26 feet or thereabouts, in breadth including the half of gully or passage which is on the South side thereof and a moiety or half part of another gully or passage situate on the North side thereof and 85 feet or thereabuts in length, that is to say 250 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 11, New No. 51, Old Survey No. 246 and New Survey No. 197, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2047-48-49, and Street Nos. 353 to 357 and 1-2 and bounded on the West by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the East by certain land and outhouse formerly in the possession of Keshav Doolba Bhundari but now in the possession of Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla, on the North by a house and half of a gully belonging to Ramchandra Bhaskerji but now in the possession of the heirs of Ganpatrao Sadashivji, and on the South by a house formerly in the possession of the said Keshav Doolba Bhundari but now in the possession of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

38, Meadow's Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SEUKARAN TALAKCHAND, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Merchant, deceased.

SURAJMAL HUKIMCHAND, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Merchant, residing at Khetwady outside the Fort, one of the Executors named in the Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Sixth Day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 6th day of June, 1904.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, J., & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!
We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent.'s SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do.	,,	200
1 Do.	,,	100
20 Prizes	,, Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	,, ,, 5 ,,	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

Our Special Brands.
"A. 1." and "Elephant."

REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 16th June, 1904, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Herbert R. Greaves—Thanking the Corporation, on behalf of Mrs. John B. Greaves, for their Resolution on the death of her husband.

2. Government Resolution—Appointing Messrs. G. O. W. Dunn, M. I. C. E., and R. J. Kent, A. M. I. C. E., to be members of the Corporation.

3. (a) Letter from Mr. H. G. Gell—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and the Standing Committee; (b) Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. M. Kennedy to be a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee.

4. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Kaikhasro Kabraji—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father.

5. Memoranda from the Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Trust's proceedings.

Memoranda from the Commissioner—

6—7. Forwarding Government Resolutions sanctioning the Improvement Trust's street schemes on the Agripada Estate, and the Wodehouse Road Estate.

8. Forwarding a memorandum from the Collector of Thana who invites the Corporation as Inamdars at Tulsi to vote for the election of a member to the Thana District Board.

9. Forwarding a statement of houses to which additional floors have been added during the half-year ending 31st December 1903.

10. Forwarding a letter from Messrs. G. Midgley Taylor and G. R. Strachan regarding despatch of printed copies of their report on the surcharging of the Bombay Main Sewers.

11—12. Letters from the Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding notifications issued by the Trust (11) in respect of a Street Scheme on the Hornby Road Estate, and (12) in respect of a Police Accommodation Scheme at Duncan Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

13 Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,350 to meet an excess over the Budget grant for the feed of animals in the Victoria Gardens.

14. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Commissioner proposing to sell a piece of set-forward land at Kambeker Street to the Trustees of the Mosque in the locality, and approving subject to Corporation's sanction to the sale, purchase of a piece of land at the Mosque falling within the Improvement line of the Street.

15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 63-0-3 to meet certain charges in respect of pension due to a clerk in the Drainage Department.

16. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 152-3-10 for the payment of the compassionate allowance due to the family of a clerk in the Engineering Department.

17. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,000 to meet the cost of employing extra biggaries to be stationed near dust-bin sites, and forwarding for information a letter from the Commissioner on the subject.

18. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Mahomed Sulieman regarding the letting of stalls Nos. 177 and 178 in the Arthur Crawford Markets be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

19. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 11,000 to meet the cost of further continuing the arrangement for having the house-gullies cleaned by the halalkhores in the afternoon, and forwarding for information, the Executive Health Officer's report regarding the result of the arrangement, so far tried.

20. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 300 for payment of the rent of Mr. Screwwala's Bungalow at Worli for six months.

21. Recommending sanction to the execution of certain works at the quarters behind the Mahabaudi Police Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.

22. Recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 6,557-9-9 and Rs. 111-2-3, being the difference between the book value and the sale price of certain unserviceable stores of the Water Works Department and the Drainage Department respectively.

23. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,200 to meet the increase sanctioned in the Executive Health Officer's salary.

24. Recommending sanction to payments being made (1) on account of the unexpended grants for the year 1902-1903 and previous years payable out of current revenue; (2) on account of unexpended grants for Loan Works for the year 1903-1904 and previous years; and (3) on account of unexpended balances of transfers of Budget grants sanctioned during 1903-1904.

25. Recommending sanction (1) to a grant of Rs. 500 for the payment to be made to Mr. Manmohandas Dyaldas in respect of his claim to a plot of land at Worli; and (2) to the payment of the Government dues annually in respect of the land.

26. Recommending approval to the acquisition of two plots of land at Valpakhady, (with superstructure) for the purpose of constructing quarters for the B Ward halalkhores.

27. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Commissioner regarding the proposed removal of the latrines at the south-east corner of the Arthur Crawford Markets and the erection of new ones on another site, and recommending sanction, if the offer of the City Improvement Trust therein mentioned is accepted, to a grant of Rs. 417 to meet the necessary excess.

28. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 600 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the family of a late clerk in the Drainage Department.

29. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Commissioner on the proposal to extend and widen certain roads in the Umarkhadi District, and approving of Rs. 6,109 as the maximum price for the property to be acquired for the purpose.

30. Recommending sanction (1) to the plot forming the approach road to the loading siding at Tardeo flats being leased from the Bombay Improvement Trust on terms mentioned; and (2) to a grant of Rs. 148 to meet the ground rent up to 28th February 1905 in respect of the plot, and the loading siding plot leased from Government.

31. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Commissioner on the proposal to construct a drain in the Ripon Cross Lane, and approving a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,006 to meet the cost of the work.

32. Recommending sanction to certain experiments in oiling and tarring of roads.

33. Intimating that the Standing Committee adhere to their recommendation to pay to Mr. S. D Gupte allowance at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum for the period during which he was sole Municipal Auditor.

34. Recommending that in reply to his letter suggesting an extensive trial of disinfection by means of artificial chlorine gas, Mr. D. J. S navala be informed that the Corporation do not consider it advisable to give further trial to the method.

35 Recommending sanction to the payment of a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem to Dr. A. D. Contractor during the time he acts as Deputy Health Officer.

36. Forwarding for orders, a letter from the Commissioner on the proposal to lay a 9" stoneware pipe drain at Foras Road, and recommending, subject to Corporation's approval of the proposal, sanction to the estimated cost of Rs. 1,580 being met as proposed.

37. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Commissioner on the proposal to alter the drainage arrangements at Mandvi Street; and sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's approval, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,863 to meet the cost of certain works in connection with the proposed arrangement.

38. Recommending approval to the acquisition of two plots of ground at Worli belonging to Mrs. E. M. Cleveland.

39. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 511 to meet the cost of certain proposed works at the Bazar Gate Police Station.

40. Recommending that in reply to her letter, Bai Krishnabai, widow of Bagulji Vishwanath Kale, be informed of the orders passed by the Standing Committee in regard to the payment of interest on the debentures lost by her.

41. Recommending sanction to the cost Rs. 818 of cleaning storm water drains in charge of the Drainage Department being met as proposed and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs 4,650 to meet the cost of continuing during June 1904 the existing arrangement for drain cleaning in the City.

42. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting certain Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

43. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting the information called for in regard to public stables in the City.

44-45. Notice of Motions from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(44) For asking the Commissioner whether he has granted Stable Licenses in cases where the Stable Bye-laws and license clauses have been contravened; and (45) for requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of counsel's opinions giving interpretations of sections of the Municipal Act.

46. (a) & (b) Government Letters—(a) Intimating the intention of Government to maintain at their own expense the existing staff of Deputy Educational Inspectors for inspecting Municipal and Aided Primary Schools; (b) explaining the proposed arrangement; (c) Joint Schools Committee letter on the same subject.

Letters from the Commissioner—

47. Requesting sanction to the widening of Currey Road as proposed.

48. Forwarding the Municipal Analyst's report as to the work done by him during February and March 1904.

49. Requesting sanction to the continuance of the provisional arrangement for work to be done in the Municipal Laboratory for Private Medical Practitioners.

50. Requesting sanction to certain plots of Municipal land being exchanged for others belonging to private parties as they are required in connection with the low-level Channel No. 1.

51. Requesting sanction to a proposal to surrender to the Port Trust the claim of the Municipality to a fresh site for a public latrine at Carnac Road in lieu of the present site.

52. Submitting, for orders a correspondence with Government on the subject of the liability of the Municipality to pay the cost on account of the salary and establishment of the special temporary officer appointed by Government to assist in making valuations of buildings condemned for demolition.

53. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

54. Communicating the views of the Government of India in regard to the carrying out of research into the bacteriology of plague outside the body.

55. Requesting sanction to a special compassionate allowance of Rs 12) being granted to the mother of a Municipal cooly who died of injuries sustained while executing his duty.

56. Reporting as to the number of new patients treated at each Municipal dispensary.

57. Government Letter—Replying to the Corporation's representation regarding the amendment of the Bombay Tobacco Act, with the object of securing a larger income to the Municipality.

Letters from the Commissioner—

58. Reporting as to the condition, &c., of the huts erected by the Improvement Trustees on the Kennedy Sea Face.

59. Requesting sanction to the Eastern Telegraph Company being permitted to connect their office in the Central Telegraph Building with their cables on the Kennedy Sea Face.

60. Forwarding a Government letter on the subject of financing the construction of Primary School Buildings.

61. Requesting sanction to the laying of a 6" pipe drain at DeLisle Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 592.

62. Requesting sanction to the laying of a 6" pipe drain at Banganga Cross Lane at an estimated cost of Rs. 944.

63. Requesting the decision of the Corporation in regard to certain additional conditions proposed by Government in connection with their offer to hand over to the Municipality free of charge the private road on the north and north-west side of the Municipal Office Building.

64. Forwarding a return of cycles taxed for the quarter ended 31st March 1904.

65. Reporting that the appeal against the decision of the Bombay High Court filed by the Tramway Company has been dismissed with costs by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

66. Submitting amendments to certain sections of the Municipal Act.

67. Forwarding the Municipal List corrected up to 31st October 1903.

68. Forwarding for orders a correspondence regarding recoveries made by Government on account of plague expenses from funds due to the Corporation by Government.

69. Forwarding the Divisional Health Officers, Report for the quarter ending 31st March 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—Contd.

70. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the 1st quarter of 1904. Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

71. Regarding the proposals for the re-arrangement of work in connection with drain cleaning in the City.

72. Regarding the question of granting a fresh lease to the Bombay Telephone Company.

73. Regarding the charges incurred by the Municipality on the sanitary arrangements of premises belonging to private parties.

74. (a) Regarding the City Improvement Trust's notifications in respect of alterations of their Street Schemes No. II and III.; (b) Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning Scheme No. III. as altered.

75. Regarding pail depots and halalkhore service.

76. Regarding a representation to the Government of India on the subject of the Government contribution towards plague expenditure.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

77. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—For obtaining information in regard to certain fraudulent practices believed to have been recently discovered in connection with the refund of Town duties.

78. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—For appointing a Committee to consider the question of the public lighting of the City after the expiration of the present contract with the Bombay Gas Company.

79. From the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.—For placing on record the Corporation's high appreciation of the meritorious and valuable service rendered by Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector.

80. From Mr. S. S. Batliwalla—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the inconvenience caused every monsoon by the flooding of certain roads in the Parel district.

81. From Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for the immediate removal of street sweepings and gulley refuse without being deposited before removal in dust bin carts.

82—83. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—(82) For obtaining a report as to the causes of the foul state of the recent supply of Tulsi water; (83) For enquiring whether the inconvenience caused by the short supply of water owing to the recent burst on the Tansa Main could have been avoided if the 48" Vehar Main had been joined to the 48" Tansa Main at Coorla, and for obtaining information as to the maximum capacities of the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs and the quantity of water left in each after daily draw-off.

84—85. From Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola—(84) For addressing Government for amending section 143 of the Municipal Act with a view to exempt from the general tax such portions of buildings as are occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes; (85) for obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps taken by him for carrying out the object of a previous resolution of the Corporation as to complaints about the water-supply.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 7th June, 1904.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 553 OF 1894.

BALKRISHNA SHIVSHANKAR OOPADHIA, Estate Broker and Teacher, Hindoo, residing at Bhuleshwar in Dhurandhur's oart, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff

vs.

MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, living on his property, residing at Nepean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above Suit on the 11th day of July, 1895, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,910-2-11 for debt and interest and the cost of this Suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property dated the 21st day of December, 1895, certain moveable property consisting of (1) Government Promissory Notes Rs. 1,50,000; (2) Port Trust Bonds, Rs. 20,500; (3) Fifteen shares of the Bombay Telephone Company Limited and in Zanzibar (4) Government Promissory Notes Rs. 4,51,500 was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY the 8th June, 1904, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued herein on the 27th day of April 1904, the undersigned will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in the office of Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia, No. 57, at Esplanade Road, Fort, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Defendant in the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.

The price of the said property to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated, this 20th day of May, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6	months	4 per cent.	p. a.
,, 12	,,	5 ,,	p. a.
,, 2	years	5½ ,,	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BEFORE GOING TO BED
USE
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOOTH POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S
Prickly-heat Soap
(10% Crystal Carbolic)

is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
ENGLAND.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED SURVEYOR for a Temporary Post, one with knowledge of Railway work preferred. Salary Rs. 60, with usual Travelling Allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials to

MR. C. A. COOKE,
Ag. Resident Engineer,
B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT PETROL

Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No 81 of 1904.

Laljee Dayal .... Plaintiff
vs.
Diwalibai and another .... Defendants.

SALE OF PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned ornaments viz :—Puartigrinfuls, bangles kudda damni, mohunmala, earrings, necklace of 5 strings, kalin set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, nose-ring set with diamond, tikka, ful pearl and bluumala of 2 strings, loose pearls of Baikhvali gold earrings, chalk and gotni (head ornaments) kanthi, vak, chain and ivory bangles, silver tods, snuff boxes, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nacoda Street, opposite the Post Office, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture consisting of large mirror door almyras, glass door book case, and mirror back large sideboard, large fret work screen, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, counter, book shelf, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, books, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4, light-gas chandeliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertible into bedstead etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Vussonjee Damodar consisting of 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 yards silk bordered dhoties, 11 yards Bengal dhoties, pictures, boxes, safe copper pots, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 105-107 Girgaum Road and 309-315 Lohar Chawl Street.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, and quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office sh'gram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "AKBAR."

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account.

The s s "Akbar," formerly known as "Nederlanden Oranje," of 2,244 gross and 1,441 nett tonnage, as she now lies in the harbour at Cross Island with her tackle, apparel, furniture &c. she was built in 1883 and has an engine of 216 nominal horse-power.

Now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Clare Road, Byculla, known as "Huntley Lodge" and a Furnished Bungalow on Mount Abu.

Pursuant to the Decree made in Suit No 633 of 1901, dated the 15th day of December, 1903, and by order of Messrs. H. K. Kola and Jehanghir Dorabjee, the Special Commissioners appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises described as Lot No. 1 and known as "Huntley Lodge."

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, chawls, messuages, and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Clare Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-nine square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 49, 172, 191, and 281, new Nos. A-1552, A-13688, A-13710, and A-13803, old Survey Nos. 295, 296, 297, and 316, and new Survey Nos. 1A-3587, and 3A-3550, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3792, 3793, 3794, (1) and (2) 3795, 3796, 3797, 3791, 3904, and 3909, Street, Nos. 1 2 3, 3A 4, 5, 6, 25, 95, and 95, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the south by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by Sankli Tank Street, on or towards the east by the property of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, leased to different individuals, and on or towards the west by the property known as "Kaya Hall," belonging to the Clare Road Convent.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold vacant land, situate on the north side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the hereditaments and premises firstly hereinbefore described under one or more of the same old Nos. 49, 172, 191 and 281, new Nos. A-155, A-688, A-13710 and 13803, old survey Nos. 295, 296, 297 and 316, and new survey Nos. 1A-3587 and 3A-3550, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, east and west, by the property of Mooljee Jetha, and on or towards the south by Sankli Tank Street, aforesaid.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the furnished Bungalow, out-houses and messuages thereon situate on Mount Abu, in the territories of the Chief of Sirohi, known as Hormund Hall, admeasuring one decimal point two hundred and seventy-two (1·272) Sirohi Bighas, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the north by a Public Road, on or towards the south by Bazar Road, on or towards the east by a Government Bungalow, and on or towards the west and south-west by land belonging to the Maha Rao of Sirohi, and which property is being sold as a furnished Bungalow, with all the household furniture now lying therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the defendants.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 192 F. P. BALES OF COMPTA GINNED COTTON, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

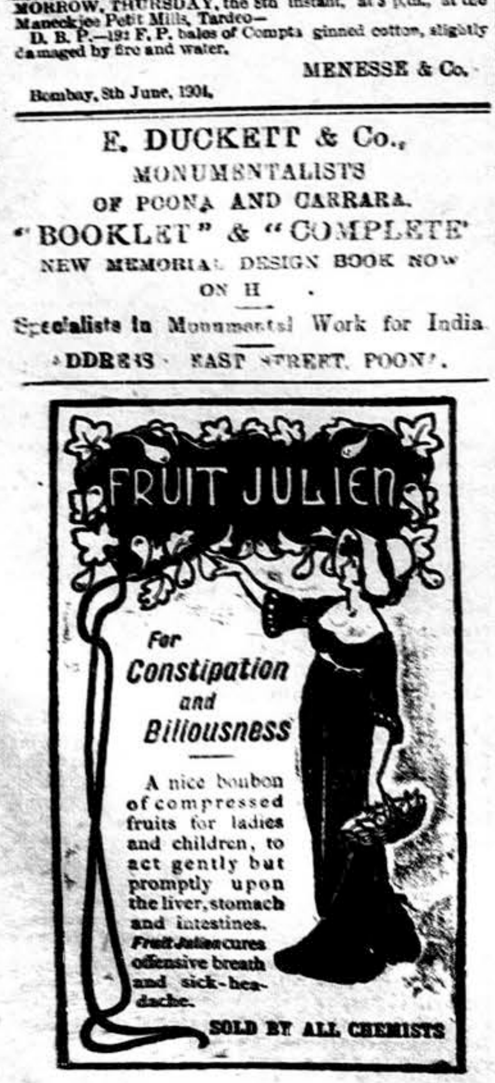
Under instructions from the Insurance Offices concerned Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Maneckjee Petit Mills, Tardeo—

D. B. P.—192 F. P. bales of Compta ginned cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1904.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW
ON H
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.



A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines.

Fruit Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 6.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 11-16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	98	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-16	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5-16	= unchanged
3 months hence	25 1-4	= do
Spot in New York	55	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	= + 1 1-2
Berlin	20·41 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 3-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
3 " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine, Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 7-8 per cent	= — 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 10. value

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 1-2 J.-J., Sellers
White Delhi 28 1-8 J.-A., Buyers
White Karachi 27 3 8 J.-J., Sellers
Red Karachi 27 J.-A. Sellers
} Firmer

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 31 5-8 J.-J., nominal
Brown 30 1-8 J.-J., nominal
} Firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 1-4 J.-J., sellers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Dido, T R Thompson, Lonsdale, Axenfels.
Wheat Afloat for U K 40,80,000

SKIN SALES.
Goat skin sale opened to-day. Good demand.
Goat skins Madras 1d to 2d higher
Goat skins offered 11,32,000
Sheep skins offered 10,71,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·62 — 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 — 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·22 — 21	6·15 — 21	5·93 — 23
Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·18 — 16	5·27 — 26	5·20 — 28
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·12 — 26	5·16 — 26	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	2,600
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	Nil

In New York—

Spot	11·60 — 15
Futures, month of July	11·11 — 25
Do. do. December	9·12 — 26

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-4 — 1-4
Futures, month of Sept.	9·70 — 4
Do. do. Dec.	9·22 — 38
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Monday, 6th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,424 bales
Wheat	23,293 cwts.
Linseed	29,078 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	16,326 "
Gingellyseed	5,534 "
Poppyseed	5,720 "
Groundnuts	198 "
Castorseed	2,828 "
Rice	48,022 "
Myrabollams	6,465 "
Cottonseed	3,119 "
Mowraseed	313 "
Gram	3,354 "
Joowar	8,133 "
Maize	25 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3	do	do		169 3-4
Marks 3	do	do		138
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight			131 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		182 1-2
Japan 30	do	do		148

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash 98-0
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-12

Money Market, Tone very quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed.—Tone quiet Ready	5 5 0	5 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0	4 15
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 6 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 8 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady Ready	5 5 0	
Castorseed—Tone steady Ready	20 0 0	to 20-0-0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 31-4
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	bales 8,000
Imports	do 5,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·17 — 5	6·11 — 4	5·89 — 4
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·11 — 4	5·23 — 4	5·16 — 4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·13 — 4	5·12 — 4	

COTTON.—Tone very dull.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	241	227	218	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	252	239	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	252	239	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	253	245	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	240	232	
Jalgaum do. ...	...	241	233	
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	246	...	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	} 254	247		"
Oomra, good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	253	249	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	259	252	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	283	272	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	304	294	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	256	242	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	253	239	223	"
Muttia (M. G.) ...	248	235	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	...	
Bayalkote ...			249	"
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	258	244	234	"
Do (H. G. ...	255	241	231	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	dull
Good Bhownuggar	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-16
Bar Silver	25 5-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FEILMANN—May 21, at Benmore, Darjiling, the wife of Percy Feilmann, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 22m. Sun sets, 6h 33m. High water, 6-49m., 6-33a. Low water, 0-40m., 0-32a. Municipal Standing Committee 3 30, p. m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during May was 1,881. The daily average was 61. Total of admission 916 viz Parsis 499, Hindus 329 and other castes 88. The daily average was 61. Total of new admissions 916, number of children vaccinated 67.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Jetha Dossa, a Hindu merchant, residing on the third floor of a house in Broach Street, locked up his room on Monday afternoon and went out. On returning home about two hours after, he found the door broken open and two boxes, containing wearing apparel and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 470, carried away.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Hassan charged Dwarkadas Purshotum and thirty-two other Hindus with causing obstruction on the road. The accused formed part of a crowd which collected on Monday evening in Sheik Memon Street for the purpose of speculation. Mr. Hassan stated that the crowd was so large that it was impossible to walk through the street. Three of the accused were discharged for want of sufficient evidence, and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The Aryan Education Society opened their schools yesterday, in a New Building, in Angrey's Wady, Girgaum, built for them by Srimant Sirdar Baba Sahib Biwalkar. Before beginning the school work, prayers were offered in the presence of a gathering of past and present students and the teachers in the "Saraswati Hall" of the school. The Srimant Sirdar was thanked for the timely assistance he has given to the cause of education in Bombay by putting his building at the disposal of the Society. A few words of advice concluded the proceedings.

THEFT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Baboo Succaram a Hindu was charged at the instance of Inspector O'Keeffe with stealing twenty-one pieces of brass fittings valued at Rs. 6 from Government House, Malabar Hill. The evidence showed that the accused removed the fittings from the doors of the Bodyguards' quarters on Monday morning. He concealed the pieces in his dhotur and walked off. While passing along Queen's Road he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion and on being searched the brass pieces were found. He then took the police to Government House and pointed out the doors from which he had removed the fittings. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H Dastur, Inspector Walker charged Laximon Arjoon, a servant employed in a tea shop at Mazagon, with stealing a bundle containing Rs. 20 in cash, belonging to Vithoo Haibati. It appeared that the complainant who was a policeman in the G. I. P. Railway, went to have a drink in a tea shop where the accused was employed. He drank a cup of tea and left the place forgetting to take with him the bundle containing the money which he had placed on a chair beside him. When he thought of the bundle a short while after, he went back into the shop but found it had disappeared. He made a complaint to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion and recovered the money from a gutter close by the shop where it had been concealed by the accused. The accused admitted the offence and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

STORY OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Domingo Fanchali, a Goanese, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with theft of a promissory note for Rs 50 and two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, the property of one Antone De Cunha. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant was a carpenter and the accused worked under him and lived in his house. On the 4th May last the accused asked for a loan of Rs. 50 from the complainant. The latter advanced the money and the accused passed a promissory note for the amount. On the 3rd instant the accused suddenly disappeared from the house. This aroused the suspicion of the complainant, who opened his cupboard and found the promissory note together with two currency notes for Rs. 10 each had disappeared. He reported the matter to the police. Inspector Carter made inquiries and traced the accused to the house of his father-in-law in the village of Gorai in the Thana District. The promissory note was recovered from a box in the hut occupied by his brother. The accused denied having stolen the currency notes. He said he found the promissory note lying on the floor and picked it up. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

REFUSAL TO COMPLETE A PURCHASE.

A HOUSE SAID TO BE HAUNTED.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe delivered judgment in the suit brought by Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and Rushpaiant Moreshwar Anja, the former, a law student, and the latter, an artist, residing in a house in Cowasjee Patel Street, against Meeya Saheb Abdoolally Meeya Saheb Sarafally, a stationer in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be decreed specifically to perform his contract of 13th May 1903, and pay to the plaintiffs the purchase money the latter undertaking simultaneously with such payment to execute all proper and necessary documents transferring the property to the defendant, etc. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Crowe said this was a suit brought to enforce specific performance of a contract entered into by the defendant for purchase of a house in Nagdevi Street. The defendant sought to avoid the contract on three grounds :—There was concealment by the plaintiffs of a material fact with reference to the property; the plaintiff could not give a good title and the house was subject to a superstition of which the plaintiffs were aware at the date of the agreement. The last contention was abandoned, and on the other issues raised, the Court found the plaintiffs could give a good title to the house, and they were entitled to specific performance. The next contention was that the property was liable to an encumbrance inasmuch as in November 1899 the Municipality, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, had issued a notice to Manekbai, widow of Manmohan Laxmanji, the proprietress of the property to carry out certain improvements to the property so as to render it fit for human habitation. The defendant relied on Section 55 of the Transfer of Property Act, which provided that the seller was bound to disclose to the buyer any material defect in the property, of which the seller was, and the buyer was not, aware, and which the buyer could not with, ordinary care, discover. Plaintiffs were well aware of this notice and there were no grounds, in the Judges' opinion, for holding that it was a material defect in the property. The defendant was acquiring property within Municipal limits, and he must have been aware of his liabilities under the law, one of which was, that a house should be rendered fit for human habitation. There was no wrongful concealment on the part of the plaintiffs no undue advantage. Much stress had been laid by counsel for the defendant on the fact that the line of the Street involved a set-back of 15 inches at the west end, and 24 inches at the east end, and the improvements could not be carried out without making such a set-back. The evidence showed that though in the printed notice forms, such orders for set-back were declared to be one of the conditions, they were as a rule never enforced, and the improvements could have been carried out without the enforcing of the provisions relating to the set-back. The Court found the plaintiffs were not guilty of any wrongful act. The correspondence showed the defendant was evidently trying to wriggle out of the contract by some shift or expedient. He concealed for months in a disingenuous manner his defence of the action, and had shown no ground why he should not be called upon to perform the contract. The Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, with costs.

NEW MUSIC.

AMONG the new music published by Messrs Chappell and Co., Limited, are some very pretty songs. "To His Beloved", by Maud Valerie White, with words by T. B. Aldrich, is a very charming tenor song in common-time, to be had in two keys C. and E. flat; the accompaniment is simple and the phrasing is in one of its writer's happiest veins. "The Old Black Mare" by W. F. Squire, for the excellent words of which F. E. Weatherly is responsible, is a bright cheery song for a robust baritone, with fine chord accompaniments and effective closing bars to each verse. The melody goes merrily to the pace of the rider, and is one of the cheerful class of song, to which also belongs a "Country Wedding Song" by G. H. Clutsam, with E. Teschemacher's words. This is in two-four vivace time, can be had in F, A, or in B. flat keys, and is a dashing brisk ditty with an appropriately varying accompaniment. In a very different style is "Life's Recompense" by Teresa del Riego, words also by Teschemacher, which is of the solemn order of song with fine chords and an alternative organ accompaniment. Words and music both are in grandiose and effective style. L. Denza's "Sleighing", a Duet, with words by Leon M. Dreyfus in low and high keys, is an allegro moderato song in six-eight time, offering no insuperable difficulty to either of the voices, which are kept just a major third apart, and have each a phrase to sing solo. It is a bright catchy piece One of Frank Lambert's series of short songs, so much the vogue now, is "Dearest When I am Dead," words by W. G. Henley in andante two-four time and can be had in D flat and F keys. This is by no means so doleful as the first words would lead one to suppose, though it contains all the sentiment that can be compressed into two short pages. It would make an excellent response to an encore. Roger Quilter has two Child Songs No. 1, "A Good Child." No 2. "The Lamplighter" with well known words by R. L. Stevenson, both exceedingly pretty, the first in quick three-four time and in the key of F, the second in moderate common-time and in E flat. Noel Johnson's "I told the Roses" with Teschemacher's words and in three possible keys E. flat, in F and in G, is a very pleasing andantino ballad with soft chord accompaniment and no insuperable difficulties for the singer.

Of Valse and March Music, Messrs. Chappell and Co's cleverly arranged thematic lists give an immense selection. Of these "Caressante" Waltz by Frank Lambert and "Slap-Bang," march and Two-step are very favorable specimens, making no special new departure, but quite up-to date and effective.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

IN a suit heard at the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Manckjee Eduljee Watcha and others sued Jaganath Persad Capoor and others to recover money due on an account between the parties. Mr. Gandy, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Motilal, appeared for two of the defendants. By consent, a decree was passed for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,900 with interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. Defendants were to return to the plaintiffs forthwith the goods in their possession, which the defendants admitted were of the value of Rs. 791. No order was made as to costs.

In another suit heard before his lordship, Damjee Vussonjee and Co. sued Hari Bhawoo Vishvanath to recover a deficiency on the sale of certain partnership goods. Mr. Padshaw, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff Canjee Dewjee. The latter stated that he and the defendant agreed to purchase cotton seeds and cotton bales, and these were to be sold on their joint account in Bombay. His share in the transaction was ten annas, and the defendant's six annas. The goods were sold and the plaintiff sustained a loss of Rs 3557-13-.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said, he was just then instructed for the defendant, and he asked that the suit be adjourned till 3 o'clock that day. Negotiations had been proceeding for a settlement, and the plaintiff would in no way suffer by a short delay.

Mr. Padshaw said there had been no negotiations whatever for a settlement. Defendant came that morning and offered a sum which was not accepted. There was no reason for a postponement.

His lordship said he could see no reason for postponing the case. If the defendant wished to settle it, he has had ample time ere this to do so.

The plaintiff said that after September 1901 he demanded from defendant his share of the loss, and also interest thereon. On the 30th September 1903 he sent defendant a notice claiming Rs. 1,446-11-0, his share of the loss, and interest. It was refused and returned. At a later date Rs 1 447 11-9 were debited to the defendant at his request.

His lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,708-5-9 with interest and costs.

In another case heard before his lordship, Noormanbhai Karimbhai sued Govindjee Veerum to recover monies due on account. Mr. Dastur, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal, Jehangir, and Goolabdas, appeared for the defendant. By consent, a decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500 with interest at 9 per cent from 1st March, 1904, till judgment, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. The disputed items referred to in the defendant's written statement to be referred to Mr. Matubhai Cassambhai and Mr. Goolabrai Vussonjee Desai as Special Commissioners. Defendant to pay costs up to date: further costs to be decided upon by the Special Commissioners.

GHASTLY TRAGEDY AT RANGOON.

A diabolical crime committed in Rangoon by a Madrassi stall keeper, who butchered a little native boy, aged eight years, for its ornaments, has come to light under ghastly circumstances. While the police patrol were going their rounds they met and arrested a native of Madras carrying a bundle on his head and as the suspect could not give the police any satisfactory explanation, he was taken to the police station. On opening the man's bundle some blood-stained silver bangles and gold ornaments were found. The police also noticed the man's clothes stained with blood. A search was then made with the object of tracing the owner of the ornaments, dead or alive, but all to no purpose, until 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when the police noticed a dog running about with a human foot in its mouth. The parents of the child were then found, and they identified their child's foot, which the police recovered from the dog. Search parties were then organised, the dog being also employed, when strange to relate, as the search party reached the Royal Lakes, the dog jumped into the water and swam to an island. It was followed, and the mutilated body of the missing child was found and identified. The head, both the hands, the leg below the ankle had been lopped off, the ears being also found to have been cut with a knife. All the jewellery worn by the deceased child was missing save one small gold ring. Accused admits murdering the boy for its ornaments, and implicates another man. On Saturday evening, the accused was seen in company with the deceased child, and made a fruitless attempt to persuade another boy while playing with deceased and two other children to go along with him. The murderer also tried to procure a knife from another stallkeeper, who refused his request. This crime has caused a great sensation amongst the native quarter from which the deceased child was enticed away.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	2	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 1st Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 2nd Nagpada	2	2	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	4	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	15	14	81
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	27	25	102

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Tuesday.—The barometer has changed irregularly and generally by small amounts, hence the distribution is unaltered, the pressure differences remaining much larger than usual. A slight pressure irregularity is still shown at the head of the bay. Winds are southerly in Burma, easterly in Assam and North Bengal, and southerly on the North Bombay coast. Over Lower Bengal variable light breezes and calms prevail. The mean temperature has changed irregularly. It is higher than usual over the greater part of northern India and lower than usual over the Peninsula and Burma. The heat is much greater than usual by day in Bengal and Assam and both by day and night over the west Himalayas, Kashmir and north-west India. The highest maximum is 115 degrees recorded at Peshawar and Sialkote. Rain has fallen generally in Burma and the west Peninsula and showers have occurred over the remainder of the Peninsula and at one or two stations in Bengal. Elsewhere the weather is fine. Tavoy and Akyab report over 3 inches and Mergui, Bassein, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore and Karwar over two inches of rain. Monsoon weather appears to be established over Burma and the south west of the Peninsula and general rain continues probable in those two localities. The weather in north-east India depends on the feeble depression over the head of the bay, while over Upper India hot dry weather is probable.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chusan, Captain W. B. Palmer, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails reports having experienced squally, overcast west and westerly swell. The steamer Florida, Captain W. E. Mathews, which arrived here yesterday from Bushire met with fresh S.W. wind and heavy sea to longitude 62 degree E. hence light moderate wind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. P. at 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	29·59	NW	38	85·1	76·9	82	—	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·55	WNW	12	[illegible]	80·2	85	—	0·00	— 0·10
Muscat	29·52	NW	3	[illegible]	87·0	75	—	0·00	0·33
Aden	29·79	W	5	97·8	85·3	73	—	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·52	W	4	[illegible]	87·8	22	—	0·35	+ 0·21
Sirsa	29·52	WSW	11	[illegible]	88·6	49	—	1·36	+ 1·11
Delhi	29·55	W	4	[illegible]	89·7	34	—	0·00	— 0·21
Agra	29·73	SW	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	—	0·02	— 0·09
Cawnpore	29·48	WSW	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	—	0·00	— 0·42
Allahabad	29·53	W	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·00	— 0·27
Jhansi	29·50	WNW	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·02	— 0·26
Jacobabad	29·30	ESE	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·52	WSW	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·36	WSW	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·98	+ 0·85
Ajmere	29·52	W	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1·15	+ 1·98
Deesa	29·47	SW	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·03	— 0·05
Ahmedabad	29·50	SW	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·02	— 0·11
Bhuj	29·55	WSW	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·10	— 0·02
Jamnagar	29·52	SW	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·03	0·00
Dwarka	29·55	SSW	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·03	—
Rajkot	29·54	SSW	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·15	— 0·23
Bhavnagar Para	29·58	SW	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·02	— 0·32
Veraval	29·58	SSW	17	85·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·39	0·00
Neemuch	29·50	WSW	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1·15	+ 0·23
Indore	29·37	W	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·11	— 0·24
Saugor	29·39	WSW	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·23	— 0·13
Jubbulpore	29·45	WNW	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·79	0·79	— 0·27
Hoshangabad	29·50	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Khandwa	29·62	WNW	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·03	— 0·48
Raipur	29·28	Calm	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·35	0·36	— 0·25
Nagpur	29·52	NE	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·25	— 0·77
Amraoti	29·51	WNW	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·34	— 0·55
Akola	29·63	NW	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·17	— 0·47
Surat	29·66	S	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·12	— 0·56
Malegaon	29·76	WNW	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·02	— 0·78
Bombay	29·76	SW	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·08	— 1·31
Poona	29·71	W	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·00	— 1·01
Ahmednagar	29·76	NW	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·55	+ 0·08
Aurangabad	29·58	WNW	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1·34	—
Sholapur	29·85	NW	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1·23	+ 0·17
Ratnagiri	29·74	SSE	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·30	1·31	— 2·57
Bijapur	29·75	WSW	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·22	0·28	— 0·70
Belgaum	29·76	WSW	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·23	2·29	— 0·41
Mormugao	29·76	Calm	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·22	1·73	— 1·03
Karwar	29·75	SW	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·03	3·47	— 1·29
Mangalore	29·82	Calm	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·62	3·24	+ 2·51
Calicut	29·85	WSW	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11·89	+ 4·51
Cochin	29·84	W	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·36	8·22	— 1·18
Bangalore	29·76	WSW	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·12	— 1·05
Hyderabad Deccan	29·50	W	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·13	0·41	— 0·45
Masulipatam	29·51	C	C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·09	— 0·73
Bellary	29·72	W	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·53	1·42	— 1·86
Cuddapah	29·72	NW	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·10	0·30	— 0·36
Madras	29·60	SW	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·11	0·25	— 0·57
Coimbatore	29·82	W	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·13	0·25	+ 0·32
Trichinopoly	29·72	SSW	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0·00	— 0·45
Negapatam	29·70	Calm	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·22	0·36	— 0·09
Colombo	29·85	SW	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·41	1·50	— 1·19

In column Wind, * Rate per hours L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=strong, H Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been almost steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The barometer is from ·04 to ·09 in excess of normal on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon and at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly: and from ·04 to ·08 in defect in the Punjab and United Provinces; and about normal elsewhere.

Winds are slightly cyclonic along the Coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Cutch and Lower Sind and at Neemuch, Akola, Malegaon, Aurangabad and Bangalore.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 10° in defect at Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Coimbatore, and the minimum 5° to 10° in excess in the Punjab and United Provinces. The maximum varied from 114° at Jacobabad to 80° at Calicut and the minimum from 92° at Jhansi and Cawnpore to 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore and Karwar report between two and three inches, Goa, Belgaum and Ratnagiri between one and two, and Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—The monsoon continues to advance northwards along the West Coast and weather is very favourable for rain there, more especially between Calicut and Ratnagiri where more or less heavy rain is likely. Weather on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is squally and slightly unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th June 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... Inches	29·785
Temperature of the air .... Degrees	87·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	79·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·790
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted =10)	7·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	92·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	8·7
General Direction of Wind.* ... W.S.W.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	170
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	0·05
year	0·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 6th June	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 6TH.

10 p.m.	85·2

TUESDAY.—JUNE 7TH.

6 a.m.	84·1
10 a.m.	87·4
2 p.m.	90·9
p.m.	90·1

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Transport Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain R E Honywood, sailed yesterday for Berbera empty.

THE steamer Wyneric, 3,263 tons, Captain P G Niven, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3,381 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Florida 2919 tons, Captain W E Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire 31st May in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain H Bradly, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr E S Gargtin and Mr Hilbert West as passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Oxford, 2,603 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Manchester, 8th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut B B Crozier, Lieut A S Byng, Lieut H N Lee, Lieut E B Fawcett, Lieut E S Gleary, Capt C W Justice, Mrs Justice and 2 children and Mrs Palmer.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones	Royal Indian
H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comdr Gr Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Karen	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazal Karim	608	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Pallianal	1930	Lenarchand			M M & Co
Jehunga	3361	Wiodebank			M M & Co
Hazara	1386	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1335	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Alavia	2873	Peel	Aden		E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joseph
Orissa	3513	Fry	Calcutta		M M & Co
Uriana	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
Sofala	3225	Shepherd	Calcutta &c.		M M & Co
Sirdhana	3964	Robinson			M M & Co
Sirsa	3675	Abbott	Calcutta		M M & Co
Aratoon Apcar	2861	Fey			The Bombay Co
Kalibia		Tait			W & A Graham & Co
James Brand	3812	Forrance			W & A Graham & Co
India	2381	Forbes			M M & Co
Gibraltar	2473	Knagg			W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	3261	Spooner			M M & Co
Dwarka	7·9	Rothwell			M M & Co
Vita	485	Alton			M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Kendall			M M & Co
Secundra	3675	Burb...			M M & Co
Saga	489	Mae			F F Campbell and Co
Fazilka	25·6	Wilson			M M & Co
St Dunstan	775	Forsey			
Itinda	3381	Stone			M M & Co
Ikhona	3383	Wilsher			M M & Co
Florida	2919	Mathews			J M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Othello	3327	Bradley	Karachi	8-6	F M & Co
C	Tokio	2451	Jones	Hull	15-6	F Muir & Co
D	City of Madrid	3235	Greenhorn	Karachi	9-6	K Nixon & Co
G	Moshiari	1110	Storey	Aden	8-6	B and P S N Co
H	Punani	531	Mohamed	Bhownagar	11-6	Sphd & Co
K	Astruf	2312	Newly	Mauritius	15-6	C H Joseph
N	Baluchistan	1711	Manning	Karachi	8-6	E Latham & Co
O	Bahaduri	29	Fukeera	Mormugao	8-6	Sphd & Co
P	Provan	2360	Sheppard	Antwerp	15-6	W & A G & Co
Q	Enterpe	2288	Gibson	Dunkirk	11-6	Ralli Bros

Alongside Q.

Ikhona	3383	Wilsher	stream	7-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Chusan	2882	Palmer	China	15-6	P & O Co
2	Olympia	3319	Osborne	Liverpool	14-6	W & A G & Co
3	R. Rubattino		3044 Saporiti		15-6	G Ferrero
5	Muttra	2385	Alexander	Stream	8-6	M M & Co
6	Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden	15-6	P and O Co
7	Sud	1685	Mellusin	Trieste	15-6	A L S N Co
9	Jumna	3275	Park	Calcutta	10-6	M M & Co
10	Malta	3930	Daniel	London	15-6	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3329	Tocque	London	11-6	P & O Co
15	Kirkloe	2273	Dermody			F M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Kasura	504	Hirst	P Gulf	9-6	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Florida s	Mathews	Bushire, May 31
	City of Oxford s	Halley	Manchester, May 9

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Surada (Transpt.)	Honywood	Berbera
	Kerbella s	Brooks	Persian Gulf
	James Brand s	Torrance	Aden Bay
	Barenfels s	Diedrichsen	Hamburg v Karachi
	Wyneric s	Niven	Antwerp
	Itinda s	Stone	Calcutta

The steamer Othello, Bradly for Hull via Karachi obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Chusan for China began to loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

June	Names.	Tons.	From
3	Zweena	103	Bombay
3	Mahomed	1067	Chittagong
3	Virginia	1730	Singapore
3	Uganda	3372	Singapore
3	York Castle	3165	Delagoa Bay

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
3	Burnfield	2835	Bombay
3	Maharaja	1388	Rangoon
3	Strombus	2905	Bombay
3	Palamcotta	2218	Rangoon
3	Apollo	2438	Hull
4	Shahjehan	1065	Port Blair etc
4	Grantully	3360	Australia
4	Duplex	1364	Colombo
4	Satara	2107	Rangoon
4	Maria Valerie	2348	Trieste
4	Sutherland	2371	Bombay

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda passed Lisbon on the morning of the 6th instant.

The City Line Co's steamer Crewe Hall arrived Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Macalister left Suez on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Menzies arrived London on the morning of the 5th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Persia arrived Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Sutherland left Liverpool from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Alpine arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—20 bales skins and hides R M Kinka; 2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 10 cwt deerhorns K B Sojan; 2 bundles carpets F P Bhungara; 10 cwt olibanum A H Mowjee and Co; 29 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 28 cwt gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caledonia s—5 bales wool N Goculdas; 47 bales wool K B Tellang; 55 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 75 bales wool C Naujee; 105 bales wool F F Campbell and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—6 cases wooden ware, 2 bundles carpets, and 10 bundles mixing mats F P Bhungara; 100 cwt olibanum P Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Provan s—2000 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 100 [illegible] S Khatau and Co; 422 cwt myrabolams G Madhowjee; 2,000 cwt wheat Natundas Bhogwandas; 1,524 cwt rapeseed and 3,550 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sud s—1 bale cotton Glade and Co; 422 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 10 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 73 cwt mother of pearl shell K B Sojan.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—13600 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 319 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Enterpe s—309 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Fazilka s—1700 cwt wheat Findlay and Co; 625 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—3000 cwt castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 250 bales cotton, 400 cwt wheat and 423 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Sud s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—7030 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 1200 cwt linseed A Blauchard and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—1675 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1700 bales twist Tata and Co; 750 bales twist K Naoolin and Co; 100 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 300 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—85 cases opium P and O S N Co; 10 bales cotton Prior de Sanne and Co

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

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BROADCLOTHS, SOCKS,
PUTTIES, JERSEYS,
NUMDAH, CARDIGANS,
BERLIN WOOL, BALACLAVAS,
LOHIS, SWEATERS,
TRAVELLING RUGS, GLOVES,
&c.,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.

EARLY TRADING WITH JAPAN.

MR. W. G. HUTCHISON, in "Macmillan," recounts the experiences of the English merchants, who prior to the enterprise of the East India Company, sought to open up regular trade with Japan. It was not a profitable venture, the Company losing a matter of forty thousand pounds in the course of ten years. William Adams of Gillingham, Rochester, was the pioneer of that trade, but he sailed in a Dutch ship and in Dutch service. He had been a master and pilot in the Royal Navy and in the employment of the Company of Barbary merchants, so that he was already a man of mature years and experience when he sailed for the Far East. The voyage lasted nearly two years, the ship in which he sailed anchoring off the feudal principality of Bungo, in the island of Kiushiu on April 19th, 1600, at which time, writes Adams, "there were no more than six besides myself that could stand upon his feet." The Japanese appeared to have accorded them a truly oriental welcome, crowding on board in perfect friendliness, the only drawback being that neither party could understand the other and that the Japanese, with too keen an interest in the strangers' belongings, helped themselves to all which they could lay hands on. A few days afterwards some Portuguese and Spanish traders also arrived and acted not only as interpreters but as traitors. In order to get rid of their competitors they simply denounced Adams and his messmates as pirates and the thing was done. The ruler, not then Emperor, sent for Adams who told him : "We were a people that sought all friendship with all nations and to have trade in all countries, bringing such merchandise as our country did afford into strange lands in the way of traffic." He traced out the course of the voyage on a chart, concerning which the ruler, Ieyasu, showed much scepticism. Adams was kept a prisoner for thirty-nine days and during that time confessed that he had disquieting fears of crucifixion, which, he learnt, was the customary native method of execution. Meantime, we are told, the Portuguese and Spaniards were poisoning the Shogun's mind against him and his comrades. Ieyasu revolted against their attempt to dictate to him what his attitude to strangers visiting his dominions should be, and informed them that so long as strangers kept the laws and traded honestly, he cared not who they were nor to whom they might be nominally subjects. His particular diction was less elegant than forcible. Losing patience he exclaimed that if devils from hell visited his realm they should be treated as angels from heaven so long as they behaved themselves like gentlemen.

Adams was undoubtedly the first Englishman to set foot in Japan. What became of his shipmates there is no record. Adams, liberated, remained in the service of Ieyasu. He constructed a ship on the European model and soon became "in such grace and favour by reason I learned him some points of geometry and understanding of the art of mathematics with other things, I pleased him so, that what I said he would not contrary." Ieyasu treated Adams invariably as a friend and rewarded his services with an estate near Yedo, called Hemimura, "like unto a lordship in England with eighty or ninety husbandmen that be as my slaves or servants." In every way the Japanese ruler sought to render the stay of the Englishman pleasant but he refused him permission to visit England, doubting that he would ever return, although he assured his patron that he would carry back with him both English and Dutch merchants to traffic in the country. Adams was adviser on both naval and military matters and his experience enabled him to be of service to the Dutch traders who found their way to Japan some few years later, and his standing at court rendered him useful as a diplomatist. He was not altogether ungrateful that the Spaniard and Portuguese were thus delivered into his hand, for he writes : "The Spaniard and Portugal hath been my bitter enemies to death and now they must seek me an unworth wretch, for the Spaniard as well as the Portugal must have all their negosshes go through my hand. God have the praise for it." Adams endeavoured to induce the East India Company to extend their operations to Japan and the opinion he gave of our allies is interesting reading at the present moment : "The people of this island of Japan, are good of nature, courteous above measure and valiant in war : their justice is severely executed without any partiality upon transgressors of the law. They are governed in great civility. I mean, not a land better governed in the world by civil policy."

The first attempt made by the East India Company to trade with Japan was by an expedition under Captain John Saris, who was advised to take counsel with Adams on all questions. Saris sailed by way of Surat, to which factory it is duly recorded, he carried "for the better comfort and recreation of the factors in the Indies, the works of that worthy servant of Christ, Mr. William Perkins, to instruct their minds and feed their souls with that heavenly food of the knowledge of the truth of God's Word and the Book of Martyrs in two volumes as also Mr. Hakluyt's Voyages to recreate their spirits with variety of history." The letter, the expedition bore from King James the First, was not opened until the arrival of Adams. Saris and Adams did not get along at all well together, and the feeling was not improved by the misbehaviour of Saris's men at Kamakura where they were viewing the great copper image of Dai Butsu. Adams appears to have done his best for his countrymen, but without sacrificing his own interests or prejudicing those of other countries. A strict adherence to the principles of fair play was not greatly appreciated in those days and both Saris and his chief merchant, Cocks, complained that Adams was "much more friend to the Dutch than to the Englishmen which are his own countrymen, God forgive him." Their relations were far from pleasant, so much so that Adams, though granted leave, refused to sail with him to England. Saris declared Adams only fit to be master of a junk, an interpreter ; that he required constant supervision and must not be trusted to disburse the Company's money. He condemned him as a fool, an idler and a knave, yet left him in a responsible post. But Cocks thought differently of him. He knew his work but resented the interference of the newcomer, which was only to be expected ; though perhaps it was prejudicial to the interests of the East India Company. Troublous times followed. Strife between the Dutch and the English destroyed profitable trade for either of them and we find one of the very last entries in Adams's diary : "God send us well out of Japan for I doubt it will even be worse than ever."

NATIVES IN STATE SERVICE.

EXCEPT that it marks a period, we are unable to discern why the Government of India should have been impelled at this particular time to publish a Resolution on the subject of the employment of Europeans and natives in the State Service. The Resolution is, in fact, a repetition of the points urged by Lord Curzon in one of his last speeches before leaving India, and were it not that it may probably be considered to reflect a little more glory on his administration, no appreciable reason for its publication would have presented itself. It is true that the Resolution declares there have been recent allegations that Europeans and Eurasians enjoy a disproportionate share of State patronage in India and that the matter has been made the subject of complaint by non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It was to these latter complaints that Lord Curzon replied in Council, but neither his speech nor the Government Resolution will prevent the recurrence of the complaints and statements which the official declarations answer. The most cursory observation of Government offices is enough to prove that the charge of comparative neglect of the claims of natives to State employment is untrue. So unfounded is it that impartial and outside observers, like Mr. Meredith Townsend, declare that in employing and training an ever increasing number of natives of the country in its administration the British are preparing the way for their disappearance from India. Lord Curzon told us and the Government Resolution repeats that one of the principles of British policy in India is that outside the "corps d'elite" Government shall, as far as possible and as the improving standards of education permit, employ the inhabitants of the country both because its general policy is to restrict rather than to extend European agency and because it is desirable to enlist the best native intelligence and character in the State. How this works in practice is seen by the fact that while administrative development during the past thirty-six years has led to an increase of 110 per cent in the number of civil appointments on a pay of over Rs. 75 per month, the number of such posts held by Hindus has risen by 179 per cent, and the number held by Mohammedans has increased by 129, while the increased number of appointments held by Europeans and Eurasians are but 36 per cent. and 106 per cent. respectively. The result is, however, better shown by the statement that the joint increase in the case of Europeans and Eurasians is 61 per cent. only, while in the case of natives it is 171 per cent. The results are seen to be even more remarkable in a comparison by grades. In no single grade, states the Government Resolution, has the proportion of Europeans increased, while the native increase has been continuous and striking and has been larger in the higher grades than in the lower. The rise in salaries too, shows to the advantage of the native, the latter benefiting since 1867 by an increase of 191 per cent while the aggregate pay drawn by Europeans and Eurasians has increased only by 60 per cent. The conclusions of the Government of India on the inquiry instituted are that in thirty-six years the aggregate cost of the civil establishment has nearly doubled, but its average cost has appreciably declined, that there has been no tendency to overweight the administration by the creation of a disproportionate number of highly paid posts, and that, while the total average pay has declined, the average pay drawn by natives has risen. This latter result has been brought about by the transfer of posts from Europeans to natives, a matter which has been more marked in the case of highly paid posts than of low salaried appointments. There has been, say the Government, a progressive increase in the employment of natives and a progressive decline in the employment of Europeans, showing how honestly and faithfully the British Government has fulfilled its pledges, and how untrue is the charge of a ban of exclusion against the natives of the country. The Government Resolution may supply Mr. Meredith Townsend with another proof of his well known contention, but, it is vain to imagine that it will have any corrective effect upon the critics who unceasingly declare that the native is being unfairly treated.

BRITISH TRADE IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

INTERESTING particulars of the state of British Commerce in Asiatic Turkey have just been supplied by the Vice-Consul at Adana. It appears that trade in that region is by no means in a flourishing condition, and so long as the market is approached in the same way as at present, there is no reason to suppose that there will be any improvement. It is more than discouraging to those who follow with any degree of interest the progress of British commerce in foreign markets to find with what frequency the same complaints against the British exporter crop up. Thus Mr. Vice-Consul Townshend points out that the obstacles to British trade in his district are, a want of knowledge on the part of British firms as to the condition of affairs in the country, and inadequate advertising by means of catalogues and price lists. In the latter connection Mr. Townshend states that nine-tenths of the calatogues sent to Adana are written only in English and convey nothing to the majority of the inhabitants, whereas continental firms send their catalogues in two or three different languages, including Greek, Turkish, and French. These complaints are as old as the hills, and no matter how often they are reiterated they appear to have little, if any, effect. As is the case all over the East, Asiatic Turkey is flooded with cheap goods of foreign origin which are readily bought on account of their low price. British goods, as usual, are admitted to be superior, although this is poor consolation to the British trader who is fighting an uneven combat of this description. Another big point, and this we should imagine is of even more importance than Mr. Townshend ascribes to it, also militates against the success of British exporters, British merchants do not adopt the credit system which is so generally employed by foreigners. Mr. Townshend adds that it is hardly to be recommended that they should do so, as much money has been lost in that way. This has been the experience of British dealers in India and in China, and they are naturally very chary of adopting so precarious a method of attracting custom ; holding that it is better to lose the chances of profit than to lose the value of a consignment. It is time that the interests or traders could be more closely guarded than is at present the case, although probably there is no method to be suggested which would safeguard the exporter from the consequences of the bankruptcy of his client. The point that Indian dealers should look to is the opening which presents itself in Asiatic Turkey for the sale of tea of moderately good quality. Tea costs too much in Asiatic Turkey, says Mr. Townshend, and naturally it is not bought in such large quantities as it would be, were the price more reasonable. There is a chance of considerable development, and the tea trader would do well to look into the matter.

IT is evident from the Collector of Customs' review that cigarettes have "caught on" in Calcutta and probably in the country generally. The quantity imported last year reached a total of 615 millions cigarettes. The bulk of these (459 millions) was received from the United Kingdom : but as many as sixty-eight millions came from China (chiefly Shanghai) and forty-two millions from the United States. Prices were certainly not excessive and we must conclude that quality also was proportionately not of a very high standand so far as the greater portion of the imports was concerned. The average price per thousand for those from the United Kingdom was Rs. 2-9-2, from the Straits Settlements Rs 1-15-6, and from Ceylon Rs 1-8-2 per thousand. Is is evident that even at three pies per packet (at which some qualities are retailed) a fairly good profit is to be obtained.

AT the present moment, says the "Electrical Magazine," when the eyes of the world are centred on the Far East, it may be of interest to note that Dalny was one of the most progressive communities as regards the application of electricity to public and private requirements. The central station, completed about twelve months ago, had a total capacity of 3000 horse-power, with space for additional machinery of the same output. In addition to public and private lighting electricity was applied for pumping the dry docks and for driving machine, boiler, and other workshops in the harbour. The town also possessed an admirable telephone system.

THE "Journal" of the Board of Agriculture for May gives the results of an investigation made by one of the veterinary inspectors of the Board into the prevalence in Lincolnshire of a very fatal disease among lambs. The inspector found that the disease was one generally known as big joint. He considers that the sheepbreeding customs of the districts where the disease has occurred tend to its spread and continuance, the predisposing cause in Lincolnshire being the system of using one lambing yard for the whole of the flock, and its consequent overstocking. While suggesting some remedial measures, he considers it doubtful whether it is any economy to doctor diseased lambs, as probably only 10 per cent. of them will ever grow into profitable sheep.

IN Paris, where all things are possible, even the simple avocations of the nurse girl have been adapted to the purposes of robbery on the higher grade. The ingenious person who has accomplished this feat is a woman named Le Goff, who at 25 years of age is described as an accomplished thief. She had forged herself a number of testimonials by means of which she secured a succession of posts as nurse in well-to-do houses. Her conduct was irreproachable, and her attention to duty exemplary —until she had familiarised herself with the spots where the family valuables were kept. Then she decamped with as many as she could secure. She has just been arrested with nine robberies to her charge, involving £1,200 in money, £700 in jewels, and £4,000 in art objects.

IN Roumania the residue from petroleum works is come into general use as fuel, and it is rapidly gaining in popularity. Special technical processes turns some of the residue into paraffin vasoline and machine oil. The fuel is chiefly in demand in districts where coal is scarce ; and in iron works, for locomotives, and in the furnaces of the Siemens-Martin factories, its results are declared to be excellent. The majority of the industrial centres and public works have adopted it. On the Roumanian railways 433 tons of this fuel were used in 1894, by 1900 the annual supply had increased to 20,866 tons, and in 1902 to 40[illegible],000 tons. An experiment in the Roumanian steamer service between Constanza and Constantinople, on which line the "King Carol I" made 154 runs, motored entirely by liquid fuel, was considered highly satisfactory, the economy shown coming to [illegible] per cent. The lubricating oil made from the petroleum residue is in brisk demand in the different Roumanian Industries.

THE annual report of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (better known by its short title of "The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society") which was presented at the 65th annual meeting, held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on May 19, under the presidency of its chairman, Rear-Admiral W. F. S. Mann, gives a satisfactory account of receipts and expenditure in 1903. Notwithstanding a slight falling off in contributions—due, no doubt, to the financial depression prevalent in the country—the committee have been able to expend 1,096l. more in relief than in 1902, and also to replace a portion of their capital which they were compelled to sell in 1900. The total income amounted to 24,078l., and the number of persons assisted was 100,404, making a total since 1839 of 561,572. The report calls attention to the beneficiary work of the Society, designed to encourage habits of thrift among the seafaring community, a point which the committee have always regarded as one of great importance, and which deserves more widespread recognition. The "Emile Robin" life-saving rewards for the best rescue case in the year were adjudged to Capt. T. A. Scott and Chief Officer J. S. Edmondson, of the steamship Goolistan, for saving 27 lives from the steamship Spennymoor in the Mediterranean on Dec. 6, 1903. The Society's numerous local agents are warmly thanked, and the names of several who have died are recorded, while the committee have specially to deplore the decease of two valued members of their body—Admiral H. Boys and Capt. J. Steele—the latter having been a member for 35 years.

FUTURE OF THE NATIONS.

PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS OF THE GREAT POWERS.

[BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.]

"MOST opinions held by one modern nation on the others are wrong."

With such a reflection does that cosmopolitan student, Dr. Emil Reich, preface his book 'Success among the Nations' which has just been published.

A Hungarian by birth, he has travelled from country to country watching, analysing, and noting. He has endeavoured to be just, and though the nations may not altogether like his criticisms, yet there is no evidence that will convict him of bias.

Of old time successes and failures, he writes learnedly enough. But it is when he deals with the present and the future of the world that he awakens a keener interest. Every nation believes in itself in its own powers and destinies, writes Mr B F Robinson in the "Daily Express," But what does a disinterested observer thinks of us all ?

The growth of the Imperial spirit in Germany is Great Britains most pressing danger. "Germany" says Dr Emil Reich is arming herself with patient, calculating and laborious perseverance for the day when she shall at last feel ready to throw down the gauntlet of defiance in the face of England. Germany is of those that look meditate and prepare before they leap in order that they need have to leap but once.

Expansion is a necessary for the Fatherland. She has no elbow room left. Her population has well nigh double since 1870 and her emigrants are forced into colonies beneath other flags than their own.

He does not however prophesy that Teuton jealousy may actually result in the defeat of our Empire. He is certain that France has not forgiven nor will ever forgive. Alsace and Lorraine. Unless Germany made a good bargain with her it is probable that she would throw herself into the balance against the usurpers of her provinces.

GERMANY'S PERIL.

Moreover, within her own land, Germany will find her dreams imperilled by the rise and growth of Socialism. That party is opposed to the immense naval and military expenditure which alone would admit of a successful attach upon our country.

Truly, the task before Germany is not a light one, nor are her problems easy of solution.

When he turns to Great Britain, Dr. Emil Reich confesses to a certain bewilderment. There are no historical parallels to our Empire. It is something unprecedented, something that has never happened in the world before.

In the homeland he also finds many curious traits of national character. We are more mediæval in our system of classes than any nation which he has studied.

The middle class, comprising the shopkeepers, the small manufacturers, and other traders, are not proud of their position as are those of similar rank in France, Germany, or America. He, too, has observed the Black Coat Fetish concerning which so much has appeared of late in the "Express." Briefly, it is the snobbery of Great Britain that he considers one of the heaviest drags upon the wheels of national progress.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN.

The English woman he considers to be a devoted wife and mother ; but beyond these spheres she does not go. She is not a business woman ; she does not assist her husband to manage his affairs as do the wives of France. She has a tendency to "degenerate into Mrs. Grundyism, and thus become a centre for the propagation of gloom." The middle-class woman like the middle-class man, lacks self respect. As she prospers she pretends to despise trade. In other works, she, too, is a snob.

These are serious charges that our Hungarian friend has made. Let the fair sex ask themselves if they be true.

The splendid isolation of which England has made so proud a boast has ceased to be possible. Her navy is no longer the only navy upon the seas. She could not land troops in Europe for they would be swampod by the immense national levies. It would be well for her, he says, to seek an alliance with a Continental Power.

The stumbling block to such an alliance is British Imperialism, which arouses the jealousies of the European nations. Will we decide to continue British prosperity by alliances, or will be oppose an unbroken front to the world by drawing together our Colonies into a splendid whole ? That is the burning question of the British day, in Emil Reich's opinion,

In America the Hungarian will get into serious trouble. He is more severe with our cousins than with other nations. He believes, from personal experience, that "the god of America is a belief in the future of America.

Europe is considered to be a group of petty nations, ready to expire before the vigorous onslaught of American energy. The Yankee looks upon the old countries very much as we Europeans look upon the minor States of the Balkan Peninsula

AMERICAN WOMEN.

On the subject of the American woman he writes with ferocious candour. She desires to be considered intelligent and energetic. The men regard her without revolt in a sort of passive resistance Coversationally she overwhelms her submerged spouse, and, on the whole, he is rather proud of it. Yet, sad to relate, America does not produce any really great women. There has yet appeared no George Elliot, Georges Sand, or Mme. de Stael in the U. S. A.

The breakdown of American maternity is one of the most painful and serious of that nation's problems. He shakes a melancholy head over the facts and figures.

The American man has, he thinks, developed too rapidly. He is patient—"but not for a long time," as has been wittily remarked. He is sensation-ridden to an extreme, and his individuality is not well developed.

As a nation the future of the country lies in the Far East. With Japan a first-class Power, with China awaking from her slumbers, the United States will stand in a magnificent position, looking east and west. The Panama Canal will become the centre of the world. Yet it is doubtful if America will in that day be given a free hand by Europe. Could the States face a confederacy of four hundred million European peoples ? That is another world problem which Dr. Emil Reich has propounded.

Russia, he considers, overrated. She has been a bugbear to Europe. If she can acquire an ice-free port she will be content to settle down and develop her huge territories. Her soldiers are courageous in war, but her officers have no individual intelligence. Time after time has she been defeated, and when victorious it has only been after enormous losses of life.

She is not rich ; she has no middle-class, Jews and foreigeners acting as her traders. Her religion is retrogressive and oppressive. In a word the author has no great fear of her another hundred years.

REUTER'S agent telegraphed on May 19th from St. Petersburg :—Count Lamsdorff had interviews with the representatives of the Great Powers yesterday, in which he is stated to have laid particular emphasis on the attitude of China, referring to the necessity of all the Governments continuing the policy of constantly impressing upon Pekin the advisability of preserving strict neutrality. The Minister desires not only that China, shall be officially neutral, but the people also shall refrain from interference in the war, and believes that this be assured if any violation of the Imperial proclamations is swiftly punished. This expression of the Minister's views is regarded as specially significant, as they follow immediately on the renewed assurances of neutrality just given by the Chinese Minister The opinion is slowly crystallising here, adds the correspondent, that the attitude of the Chinese authorities and the activity of the Chunchuses are tantamount to a state of war. The military expert of the Novoe Vremya, expressing this view this morning, added : —"And it is the worst kind of war since it is cloaked by hypocritical neutrality. Russia is now waging war in a hostile country."

RUSSIANS AGAIN RETIRE.

HONOURS FOR ADMIRAL TOGO.

FIGHTING NEAR FENG-HUANG-CHENG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that the Russians have evacuated Sinminting and the vicinity.

News has reached St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin and his staff have gone on the railway to a point between Haicheng and Tachichao, sixty versts south of Liaoyang.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that no public object would be served by publishing any of the communications we have made in reference to the novel questions of international law raised during the present war.

Government, he said, was anxiously reviewing the whole subject.

Admiral Togo and Admiral Yamamoto, the Minister of Marine, have been promoted to the rank of Kaigun and Taisho, the highest in the Navy.

Five Lieutenant-Generals have been also promoted mainly for organization services.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that General Kuropatkin reports that a five hours fight took place on the 3rd inst. at Khotsiaputse eighteen miles west of Feng-huang-cheng. The Japanese attempting to advance from a fortified position were repelled by the Cossacks assisted by some field guns.

Sixteen Cossacks were wounded.

The Tsar has ordered the mobilization of the First Army Corps which includes the St. Petersburg district.

Reuter wires from Liaoyang that several of the Foreign attaches at Liaoyang are being allowed to go south including Colonel Waters and Major Hume of the 2nd Goorkhas.

Some expect to join the Cossacks who are in contact with the Japanese outposts north of Kinchau.

Correspondents, who have been released from the tranquillity prevailing at Admiral Alexeieff's head-quarters at Mukden, find themselves at Liaoyang transported to a totally different atmosphere. The surrounding country has woke up to the greatest activity, the town is animated and full of officers.

General Kuropatkin is having his head-quarters in a military train and makes flying visits to outlying points.

LATER.

Mr. Etzel, the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" who was in a junk near Zinkow, has been shot dead by Chinese troops. Mr. Brindle, the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" who accompanied him, escaped.

Naval experts are convinced that the Baltic fleet, whose date of departure is constantly deferred, will never reach the Pacific even if it starts.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon by the Japanese Consul in Bombay from his Government :—

Admiral Togo reports : The clearing operation in Talienwan is satisfactorily progressing, despite the rough sea. Forty-one mines were discovered and exploded between the 3rd and the 6th instant. A Chinese, who formerly served the enemy as pilot, is now usefully employed by us. One safe way was discovered, rendering shallow ships navigable.

JAPANESE SCOUTS ON THE YALU.

ROMANTIC STORY OF DARING.

A correspondent sends the following description of a romantic incident in the war to the "N. C. Daily News:—"

One o'clock in the morning towards the close of April, and crescent moon of the sixth day in the lunar calendar fell in the depths of the valley under the Phœnix Mountain Fenghuangshan). The Tiger Hill and Dragon Fay were asleep, dreaming. No human form was to be seen or voice heard. Darkness was over all the land, and it seemed as though no human interference would be allowed with its reign.

Suddenly six or seven darker shadows crept out from the darkness, and shaped themselves as men. Four were naked ; the foremost had a dagger in his hand, and two poles across his back. Grasping a rope, he advanced to the river and plunged in. Clouds were gathering in the sky and intensified the darkness. A second, then a third, and a fourth of the braves walked to the river and jumped in. It was already spring but the cold of the night was still severe and the bed of the river was as if frozen. On the opposite bank Russian sentries were on watch.

The first stream was shallow and only 30 yards across. Beyond it, however, was a second enclosing the delta and this was so deep and rapid that the four swimmers by putting forth their utmost exertions could yet make scanty headway. The cold was almost paralysing, but they pushed forward knowing the sacredness of their mission.

At length they were across, though the leader had lost his dagger and his poles, which had been swept away by the swift current. But they had accomplished their mission and learnt what they wanted to know. Then, their duty done, they took once again to the water to return.

Dawn was peeping from the eastern sky and the sentries on watch were keen eyed and alert. The deep stream was crossed in safety, and the plunge was about to be made into the other when a shot rang out and one of four heroes disappeared beyond hope of rescue. The three remaining scouts, after three hours battling with the river, safely reached, headquarters at half-past four.

So long as the water of Dragon Fay are blue and the leaves grow green on Tiger Hill, so long does their deed of heroism deserve to be sung in Japan. The scouts were second Lieutenant Nakazo Koishi and Privates Seinosuke Koga, Kintaro Ishihara, and Risuke Fujita. It was the last-named who was killed. A week later the Japanese Army was across the Yalu, Kiulienchong was won.

THE SPY MANIA IN JAPAN.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF OTSU CHILDREN.

Some time ago we ("Kobe Chronicle") mentioned the fact that the children of Otsu had organised themselves into a kind of association and that instead of the grown ups parading the town on the news of any Japanese success becoming known the children formed into procession, and with bands and banners marched through the streets accompanied by a few adults who assisted in the marshalling.

It would seem that the youngsters have become somewhat precocious, and what at first appeared quite a harmless demonstration has developed into an annoyance to at least one man in Otsu.

Some years ago, it will be remembered, a man named Nagai Chosuko, who has lived in Otsu for more than twenty five years, was instrumental in saving the life of the present Tsar. He was at that time a jinrikisha man, and the service he rendered has brought him in an annuity which has enabled him to lead a comparatively independent life. He was one of those who hoped there would be no war because he thought the pension he received from Russia might cease.

The children of Otsu have got it into their minds (and they could not very well have supposed such a thing if grown up people had not suggested it to them) that Nagai Chosuke is a Russian spy. Every night in the course of their procession of late the children are reported to have halted outside the man's house and created a great disturbance. Beating their drums and creating a general pandemonium they shout their accusations and call for the unfortunate man to come out. Should he or any of his family fail to make an appearance the juvenile demonstrators knock at his door and throw stones and other missiles as a gentle reminder of their disapproval.

This went on for several days until at last the alleged spy could stand it no longer and was obliged to seek the protection of the police, Some of the youngsters have been taken to the police station and it is tobe hoped they have been published. The adult countenancing such behaviour would appear to to the worst offenders, however,.

BANDITS IN KIRIN.

Major-General Floug states that in different parts of the province of Kirin the activity of the Mounted Bandits is increasing. The bands, mostly mounted, and 100 to 500 strong, seem to have some organisation, and the pickets of railway guards have had some small engagements. In one skirmish one soldier was wounded, and in another Lieut. Bouthevitch received contusions, and two soldiers were killed. During the night of the 29th ult., between Telin and Suitaiczy, the patrols of the railway guard heard an explosion. The patrols opened fire, to which the bandits responded with a volley, and made off. It was found that some 70 feet from the bridge four pyroxiline cartridges had been placed on the rails over a distance of nearly 100 yards. The explosion destroyed six rails; the road-bed and the sleepers were not destroyed, and traffic has been resumed. On the same night a fresh explosion was perceived at the junction of two rails, over a length of ten feet. Another cartridge which had not gone off was discovered. The culprits could not be found.

HOW KIULIENCHENG WAS WON.

The Vice Minister of War for Japan (Major-General Ishimoto) gave a most interesting lecture on the movements leading up to and following the crossing of the Yalu before the Imperial Maritime Association at Tokio. We take the following summary from the "Japan Times":—

The Vice-Minister of War in his speech said that fine weather favoured the Japanese army during the operations on May 1st, but later on that day, when the fighting had finished, rain began to fall. Rain after a battle was proverbial. The rain after the Yalu battle cleansed the air of the foul odours and smoke, and was highly sanitary from a medical point of view. The weather, however, cleared up at noon the following day. Referring to the topographical features of the scene of the operations, Major General Ishimoto drew the attention of his audience to the fact that the Yalu was about two miles wide, with islands lying in it. At this time of the year the river was so swollen that many of the sandbanks were concealed under water. The enemy availed himself of this advantage, and was determined to hold his position at Kiulienchong. This determination was testified to by his construction of strong fortifications there and his unparalleled assiduity in reconnoitring the neighbourhood. Our force consisted of three divisions, though the speaker could not say that every man in the force participated in the actual fighting. These three divisions, namely, the Imperial Body Guards, the Second and Twelfth Divisions, had been concentrated at Urjee. It was in effecting the concentration that the military authorities had spent most of their time and energy, the march of the troops from Phyong-yang to Wiju taking much more time than was expected. The roads were very rough in Corea, and the Russians who had been in that locality before the Japanese proceeded there, had improverished the Corean inhabitants, with the result that we could not obtain any supplies from the latter. Late in April our army was concentrated at Wiju, and then the Twelfth Division, famous for its mountain artillery, was attached to the right wing, the Body Guards and the Second Division forming the central force and left wing respectively. The Twelfth Division crossed the river at Shuikowchin, far above Wiju, on 30th April, one day earlier than the rest of the army, which crossed the river at the west of Kiulitao, the Body Guards leading the way. Early on the morning of 1st May, the Twelfth Division crossed the Aiho and attacked the left wing of the enemy at Kiulienchong. The place was 60 metres above the river-bed, a height twice that of Atago hill, Shiba, and in itself a stronghold. Even the Chinese counted it among the strongest strategical bases in their Empire, and it had become much stronger at the hands of the Russians. But the Twefth Division with their mountain artillery, delivered such a heavy fire on the flank of the enemy that the latter's artillery became utterly demoralised, and could offer no resistance to the crossing of the river by the Body Guards and the Second Divison in front of Kiulienchong from which the Russians withdrew at 9 a.m. The speaker then explained the reason why the Russians had offered such a stubborn resistance at Kohmatang, as last reported by General Baron Kuroki The road from Fenghwangcheng to Kiulienchong branched off to Antung at Kohmatang, so that had that place been lost the Russians at Antung would have their retreat cut off. The Russians did their best to defend this place, were finally routed by the cross-fire of our force. The Vice Minister said that the effects of the war would be great, for the Russian authorities had always been boasting of the strength of their army, at the expense of their navy, and even the Powers friendly to us had been doubtful of the issue of the land campaign between Japan and Russia.

PERMANENT VICEROYS.

LORD CURZON'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 6th June, states that Lord Curzon speaking at the 4th of June celebration at Eton College advocated permanent appointments to the Viceroyalty of India.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION

KANGMA POST ATTACKED.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

At 5.10 a.m. on the 7th the Kangma post in Tibet was attacked by a strong force of the enemy. The attack was repulsed. Our casualties :—Native ranks 1 killed, 5 severely wounded. The enemy left 106 bodies round the Post and 60 more were killed between the Post and the village of Kangma.

Two sections of British Mountain Battery and four 7 pounder have arrived at Chumbi.

POLO TOURNAMENT IN SIMLA,

The third match in the Beresford Polo tournament took place here to-day in the presence of a fair gathering, including Lord Ampthill. The local team which plays under the title of Freebooters beat the Viceroy's Staff by 6 goals and 2 subsidiaries to one goal.

RAIN IN POONA,

POONA, JUNE 7.

For the last two days a sharp shower of rain is falling in the afternoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

An Army order will shortly issue giving detailed rules in the revised system of promotion in the Indian Army appointments in which Majors will be eligible for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a Regiment, an appointment which would carry substantive rank of Colonel if the officer be qualified for that rank or of Supply and Transport Officer, first class, controlled Military accounts.

A Captain may be promoted to Major, if holding, or is appointed to, one of the following posts ;—Second in command of a regiment ; Dy. Asst. Adj General or Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master General ; Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd or 3rd class as before stated.

Promotion to Major under this rule will be limited to five in each year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TANGIER AFFAIR.

British Warship Despatched

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The battleship Prince of Wales at Gibraltar sails to-morrow for Tangier.

A cruiser and seven other battleships which were about to leave Gibraltar for Genoa have been detained.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Railway Platform Blown up.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

A number of the non-Unionist Miners Independence at Colorado were awaiting a homeward train at two in the morning, when the platform was blown up by dynamite which was exploded by means of three hundred feet of wire fixed to a revolver.

Sixteen men were killed and nine mortally wounded.

It is believed to have been the work of strikers.

The local Militia has been called out.

NATIVE INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The following programme of Native Infantry reliefs for 1904-05 have been sanctioned :—

23rd Sikh Pioneers from Mean Meer to Jhelum.
32rd Sikh Pioneers from Jhelum to Umballa.
34th Sikh Pioneers from Umballa to Mean Meer.
41st Dogras from Jullunder to China.
21st Punjabis from China to Jullunder.
26th Punjabis from Miransha to Dera Ismail Khan.
45th Sikhs from Dera Ismail Khan to Sialkot.
47th Sikhs from Sialkot to China.
59th Sind Rifles from Kohat to Bandu.
54th Sikhs from Bandu to Nowshera.
1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas from Dharamsala to Chitral.
1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas from Chitral to Abbottabad.
30th Punjabis from China to Jhelum
24th Punjabis from Jhelum to Ranchi and Buxa.
3rd Brahmins from Ranchi and Buxa to Allahabad.
1st Brahmins from Allahabad to Fort William.
18th Infantry from Fort William to Benares.
12th Pioneers from Benares to Jhansi.
40th Pathans from Jhansi to Sialkot.
46th Punjabis from Sialkot to Lahore.
9th Infantry from Lahore to Lucknow.
48th Pioneers from Lucknow to Bareilly.
12th Rajputs from Bareilly to Ellichpur.
97th Deccan Infantry from Ellichpur to Bolarum.
95th Deccan Infantry from Bolarum to Singapore.
73rd Carnatic Infantry from Singapore to Vizianagram and Cuttack.
63rd Palmacottah Light Infantry from Vizianagram and Cuttack to Aurangabad.
96th Berar Infantry from Aurangabad to Hongkong.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry from Hongkong to Bhuj.
105th Mahratta Light Infantry from Bhuj to Karachi.
129th Baluchis from Karachi to Hongkong.
114th Mahrattas from Hongkong to Poona,
120th Rajputtana Infantry from Poona to Baroda.
119th Infantry from Baroda to Hongkong.
93rd Burma Infantry from Hongkong to Mandalay.
89th Punjabis from Mandalay to Rangoon and Port Blair.
83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry from Rangoon and Port Blair to Bellary.
74th Punjabis from Bellary to Saugor.
67th Punjabis from Saugor to Peshawar.
66th Punjabis from Peshawar to Samana.
15th Sikhs from Samana to Mooltan.
75th Carnatic Infantry from Cannanore to Mauritius.
79th Carnatic Infantry from Mauritius to Cannanore.

DEPOTS.

57th Wildes Rifles from Nowshera to Peshawar.
21st Punjabis from Ferozepore to Jullundur.
30th Punjabis from Mooltan to Jhelum.
to Bhuj.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry from Ahmedabad
114th Mahratta from Neemuch to Poona.
93rd Burma Infantry from Thayetmyo to Mandaly.
41st Dogras from Jullunder to Ferozepore.
73rd Carnatic Infantry from Pallaveram to Vizianagram.
96th Berar Infantry from Aurangabad to Bolarum
119th Infantry from Baroda to Deesa.

RETIRED INDIAN CIVILIAN TAKES HOLY ORDERS.

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

Mr. A. W. B. Higgins late of the Madras Civil Service has, after thirty years' work in this country, taken Holy Orders. He was ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday at St. Albans, Hertfordshire and has been licensed to the curacy of Welwyn, Herts. In Madras Mr. Higgens identified himself with all forms of Christian and charitable work. He was a lay trustee of St. George's Cathedral, a member of the committees of the S. P. G., the C. M. S., the S. P. C. K., President of the Friend-in-Need Society and a member of several other local institutions including the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

THE MADRAS BUILDING COLLAPSE.

The work of clearing debris of the two storeyed building which collapsed in China Bazar Road lasted all day yesterday. It was definitely ascertained that not one of the twenty coolies working on the premises at the time of the collapse was killed.

From the enquiry held at the Flower Bazar Road Police Station by Mr. S. Loane, Municipal Engineer, it is evident that all the coolies were at the time of the collapse engaged in completing the terrace. All came down with the falling roof to the ground floor and some received bruises and cuts, but none was so badly hurt as to necessitate being detained in hospital.

The enquiry was resumed to-day.

ARCHDEACON WILLIAMS' CONSECRATION.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the consecration of Archdeacon Williams, Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura, will take place on the festival of St. Andrew at the St. George's Cathedral, Madras. It is expected that the metropolitan Bishop Coplestone will conduct the ceremony.

FATAL FIRE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

News comes from Trichinopoly that a fatal fire broke out in a neighbouring village on Wednesday last, that many houses were burnt and 17 lives were lost.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A MIRASIDAR,

A sensational forgery case is pending in the Trichinopoly District Magistrate's Court, the chief accused being a Mirasidar of the Musiri taluk. It is alleged he committed forgery to the extent of Rs. 27,000.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Esplanade Road. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were present: Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, Mr. P. J Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUILDINGS.

The Trustees considered the following letter from Government in General Department, forwarding for the Trustees' opinion thereon, a note containing a suggestion for financing the construction of suitable buildings for Primary Schools in Bombay City through the agency of the Bombay Improvement Trust. :—

To The Chairman, City of Bombay, Improvement Trust,

Sir,—I am directed to request that you will kindly obtain and favour Government with the opinion of the Trustees on the subject of the accompaning note which contains a suggestion for financing the construction of suitable buildings for primary schools in Bombay City.

It must be distinctly understood that the scheme is merely put forward for consideration, and that whether or not it is accepted by the Corporation and Improvement Trustees, Government are in no sense committed to it.—I have, &c.

J. SLADON.
Acting Secretary to
Government.

THE NOTE.

The desirability of constructing vernacular school houses in Bombay has long been admitted. From a memorandum prepared last year, it appears that 56 Municipal Primary Schools and 65 Aided Schools are located in houses which they share with other tenants. By Government Resolution No. 1030 of 29th May 1903, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject. Their report, a copy of which is annexed, shows that ultimately 27 lakhs will be required, but in the first instance it is proposed to borrow 10 lakhs and ask Government and Corporation to bind themselves for 40 years each to pay about Rs. 22,000 per annum towards interest at 4 per cent and sinking fund.

In the first place, waiving for the moment the controversy as to the effect of section 120, clause 2 (c), of the City of Bombay Municipal Acts, it is doubtful whether Government can bind themselves to pay Rs, 22,000 for 40 years. Secondly it is uncertain whether the Corporation can conveniently borrow 10 lakhs for this purpose at the present time, when it is already endeavouring to raise 37 1-2 lacs for drainage and water works.

The object however might be attained with the assistance of the Improvement Trust and amendment of their Act. From the 1st April 1909 in accordance with the Sections 67 and 68 of the Act the Corporation and the Government are to receive from the Improvement Trust interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the value of lands included in Schedule D and C of the Act respectively. The approximate Municipal income from Schedule D lands will be Rs. 54,000 per annum. The amount payable to the Bombay Government will be at least as much. If therefore a provision were introduced into the Improvement Trust Act permitting the Trustees to advance to the Corporation such loans as may be required for the purpose of building school houses, and making the annual instalments calculated to pay off the loans with interest and provision for sinking fund in 40 years recoverable after first April 1909 from the sums payable by the Trustees under section 68 of the Act, it would only be necessary for the Corporation and Government to pledge their existing incomes for 5 years. This would probably be a matter of no great difficulty, especially as the whole of 10 lakhs would not be required at once.

If with respect to section 120, clause 2(c) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, it were thought advisable that the cost of Primary Schools in Bombay city should be defrayed by the Corporation and Government in the same proportion as is usual in other Municipal districts when grants in aid are made under the Rules for the construction of vernacular School buildings, this might perhaps be arranged by providing in the amendment of the Improvement Trust Act that re-payments made and instalments recovered by the Trustees from the sums payable by them under Section 68 should not be treated as part of the School Fund.

The Committee thought that there was no necessity to entrust the financing of the Scheme to the Improvement Trust, but it does not appear to have been noticed that the power which it was proposed to give to the Trust to lend money to the Corporation was merely ancillary and would in no way interfere with the right of the Corporation to provide money from other sources, if it thought it more advantageous to do so.

If the scheme were adopted provision would have to be made in the Improvement Trust Act to the following effect :—

"On the application of the Corporation the Board may, with the sanction of Government, subject to such conditions as may be arranged, advance to the Corporation such loans as may be required for the purpose of building Primary School houses to be re-paid by the Corporation and Government in such proportions as may be agreed to by annual instalments calculated on principles of a sinking fund to pay off the loans with interest in 40 years ;

"Provided that from the 1st April 1909 the instalments shall be recovered out of the sums due respectively to the Corporation and Government under Section 68 of the Act :—and

"Provided further that no payments made by Government or the Corporation and no instalments recovered as above shall be treated as part of the School Fund under Sections 120 of Bombay Act III of 1888."

Of course the loans from the Trust would in no case exceed the sum that could be secured by instalments recoverable out of the monies payable under Section 68.

To The Secretary of Government Educational Department.

Sir,—In accordance with Government resolution of May 29th 1903, and Government resolution of July 18th 1903, we have the honour to report that a committee was formed consisting of the following members :—The Director of Public Instruction, President, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, representing the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Rebsch, representing the Improvement Trust, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, representing the Joint Schools Committee and Mr. H. B. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

It was necessary as a preliminary to any consideration of the questions placed before the committee by Government, to call for information as to the localities and conditions of all schools in Bombay under the Joint School Committee, and that committee accordingly supplied a statement, with a map showing the locality of each school how it was housed, the rental paid, in the case of each hired building the accommodation provided, and the approximate number of children for whom provision was suggested, in case the rented building was replaced by one especially constructed. The statement further contained suggestions for the amalgamations of schools in one locality in a central building. The Joint Schools Committee also roughly indicated in their letter the order for relative urgency for provision of better recommendation. On receipt of this statement on July 15th, a meeting was called for July 30th, and was attended by all the members of the Committee, After general discussions of the subject, it was resolved to ask the Executive Engineer for the Presidency to prepare a general estimate of the cost of housing the Primary Schools. Under the Joint Schools' Committee in their respective localities—such estimate to be based upon details to be supplied by the Joint Schools' Committee and the Educational Department and upon a consideration of the cost of obtaining sites in the localities concerned. Also in each case a proportionate provision to be made for increased attendence which it is anticipated, would result from the provision of better accommodation.

The question of the financing of the scheme was also discussed and the general opinion expressed was that there was no necessity to entrust the financing of the scheme to the Improvement Trust. It was the decided opinion of the representatives of the Corporation and of the Joint Schools Committee that the financing of the scheme should be carried out by the Municipal Corporation and by Government as a joint measure—that is, the Municipal Corporation should raise the loan required and that the charges for interest and sinking fund should be equally divided between the Municipal Corporation and Government, the share of the Government in the transaction being regarded in the light of a building grant to Primary Education This division of expenditure is in accordance with the principles of the grant-in-aid revised Code, chapter VIII.

The preparation of the rough estimate called for was naturally a work of some time, and the estimate was not ready until the end of September. A meeting of the Committee was then held on October 7th 1903.

The Committee considered the estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer, which showed that the accommodation required for 68 schools, now improperly housed could be provided in 43 specially erected buildings at a total cost of Rs. 2,73[illegible],000, of which Rs. 1,715,500 was estimated to be the cost of acquiring the necessary sites. The total annual cost for interest and sinking fund [for a loan for 40 years was estimated at Rs. 1,40 32[illegible]. The Executive Engineer, however stated in his note accompanying the estimate that the estimate was a liberal one and that, in his opinion, it might be found of the scheme was carried out that in some cases the cost of the site had been considerably over, estimated.

After considering the estimate, the Committee resolved that it would be advisable not to consider the question of a loan for 27 lakhs (in round figures) but thought that a commencement might be made by raising a loan of 10 lakhs of rupees to provide for new buildings where most urgently required. The President was therefore, asked to invite the Joint Schools' Committee to indicate what school buildings should be erected in the first instance, if a loan of 10 lakhs of rupees was to be raised, and what saving in rent charges would be made if the Schools concerned were placed in, specially constructed buildings.

The Committee again considered the financial aspect of the question and were of opinion that the money should be raised by the Municipal Corporation on a loan for 40 years, the payment of interest and sinking fund being undertaken by Government and the Corporation in equal proportions. The execution of the scheme in detail should also be carried out by the Corporation through its officers under the supervision of Government. As the Committee are of opinion that the scheme should be carried out by the Corporation, they do not think it necessary to consider the question whether the Improvement Trust should be amended by legislation.

The President, accordingly addressed the Joint Schools' Committee on October 16th and asked them to indicate the schools which, in the opinion of the Committee, should be provided with buildings if a loan of 10 lakhs for that purpose was raised. The reply of the Joint Schools' Committee received on December 4th was accompanied by a list, which contains the schools selected and show that seven central buildings might be erected to contain 17 schools now placed in hired buildings for which and monthly rental of Rs, 973 is being paid.

It may be noted that the total estimated cost of erecting these special schools is Rs. 10,70,000 in round figures, but for the purposes of rough calculation the figures of 10 lakhs may be taken.

The total estimated cost for interest, sinking fund and insurance on Rs. 27,00,000 is given by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 140,000 The corresponding cost, therefore, on 10 lakhs would be Rs 52,000 annually from which must be deducted the sum of 115,000 (for rounding) and deducting this from Rs. 52,000, there would remain a charge of Rs 40,500 to be met by Government and the Corporation in equal proportions. Or, in round figures, Government and the Corporation would have each to assign annually a sum of Rs. 20,000 for this purpose.

A final meeting of the Committee was held on December 18th when the report to be submitted to Government was considered. In forwarding that report the Committee desire to place on record their emphatic recognition of the necessity for early action with a view to the improvement of Primary School accommodation in Bombay. Government have also acknowledged the need for a comprehensive scheme of operations and large expenditure and the Committee are therefore, encouraged to hope that the proposals which they have now the honour to lay before Government may receive the most favourable consideration.—We have &c.

E. GILES, President.
S. REBSCH.
P. M. MEHTA.
C. H. SETALWAD.
R. MENNEER.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula and Sir Bhalchundra Krishna were in favour of helping the Government and the Corporation in a matter of such vital importance.

Dr. Viegas, though he sympathised with the object, was of opinion that the Government and the Corporation, who were two stronger bodies than the Improvement Trust, should finance the construction of the buildings.

Mr. Wacha was opposed on principle to the suggestion made by the Government.

The chairman proposed that the Board would accept an amendment of the Act on the lines indicated in the memorandum accompanying the copy of the Government letter.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that in view of their many obligations under the Act, the Board considered that it would not be advisalbe to accept the suggestion of Goverment,

The amendment was lost by the casting vote of the chairman.

The original proposition was also negatived, Mr. Wacha, who did not vote for the amendment having opposed the original motion.

The subject would be reconsidered at a future meeting.

PROPOSED NEW THEATRE.

The Board considered a letter from Messrs Vejoyashunker Kalidas and others applying for the lease of plot No. 84, Hornby Road Estate, for theatrical purpose.

The application was rejected as there is a sufficient number of theatres in the locality,

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

On the motion of Sir Balchandra Krishna it was resolved to request the chairman to expedite the submission of the papers in connection with schemes north of the Island to the Board for consideration at the earliest possible date. In view of the urgent need of the opening up of the suburbs to the north of the city, it was desirable that the schemes should be submitted to Government for their early sanction.

The Board then adjourned.

MOUNT ABU NOTES.

MOUNT ABU to the visitor fresh from the plains does not appear to enjoy a much lower temperature than the one he has been experiencing down below. However the nights are cool and during the past week the morning mists have made walking pleasant though they have obstructed the views from the various points.

The festivities during the so-called "week" have lasted well on into a fortnight, but now little remains to be done except to finish the tennis and billiard tournaments, the finals of the former being between Colonel Dodd and Mrs. Alexander, and Mr. Watson and Miss Sinclair.

The first event of "the week" was the Club Ball on the 23rd May, which went very well. On the 24th, there was a cafe chantant and on the 28th a concert, both at the Club, the principal features of both being the singing of Mr. Brown, I. M. S., and a pretty Spanish dance—the cachuca—by Mrs. Erskine and Miss Sinclair in costume. After the cafe chantant, the Maharaja of Bikanir was "At Home" at the Club providing an excellent supper.

On the 25th and 26th there was a cricket match between Mount Abu and Nasirabad which was just won by the former after declaring in the second innings. Captain MacConaghey for the winners batted well. The Nasirabad wicket-keeper, Mr. Banks, was injured early in the match and had to retire. The Racquets on the 27th also ended in favour of Mount Abu who got 17 games to the 5 of Nasirabad.

In the latter part of the week, a polo tournament was going on. The final took place on the afternoon of the 28th. The Maharaja of Alwar for the winners and Baktwar Sing for the losers, specially distinguished themselves. The Maharaja of Bikanir was once more "At Home" on the ground for the occasion.

On the 28th the final of the badminton tournament was played off. Mrs. Corkery, Miss Butler and Captain Wood defeated Miss Cross, Miss Wood and Mr. Steel, winning a poor game fairly easily.

On the night of the 25th Mr. and Mrs. White were "At Home" at their bungalow, the grounds of which were prettily lighted up. With a short open air concert and a few dances on the tennis courts, an enjoyable evening was spent.

On the 27th the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Martindale gave a ball at the Residency. Some of the ladies came dressed as flowers. Mrs. Lawrenson as a fichsia and Miss Cross as a scarlet runner being especially effective. The dances were not too long and followed one another quickly, and everything not excluding the supper went without a hitch from start to finish.

On the 30th and 31st there was a handicap shooting competition at ranges of 50 and 75 yards. Captain Alexander and Mrs. Lawrenson led at the 50 yards range but fell off on going back to 75 yards, and finished third, the Maharaja of Bikanir and Mrs. Bannerman winning the event.

Colonel and Mrs. Jennings gave an open air dance on the Jodhpur Tennis courts on the night of the 30th. Rain threatened but fortunately held off till the dance was over and everything had been got under cover. It was a very pleasant dance in spite of the weather.

On the 1st June the Maharao of Sirohi was "At Home" for some sports in front of the Club. The most exciting event was the tug of war between the Abu Lawrence School boys and the Railway School boys which was won by the latter after a great struggle.

SERIOUS reports are being received in Italy as to the danger of a military emeute on the part of the native troops in Erethrea and cruel treatment on the part of Italian officers is alleged as the cause. It is stated that two Italian non-commissioned officers have been murdered by their men and that a whole company of native troops getting possession of cannon had them loaded and trained on the officers' quarters and giving the alarm during the night threatened to fire when the officers appeared unless an undertaking were given to have justice done The Italian War Office contradicts this story but the murder of the non-commissioned officers is admitted.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Interesting County Cricket.

SOME GOLFING DIFFICULTIES.

THE POLO SEASON.

LONDON, MAY 20.

THE six first-class matches in progress during the first half of the week all produced some most interesting play, and in three at least of the six the fluctuations in the fortunes of the game were decidedly striking. So far this season, there have been no days of dull cricket. This fact makes for the good of the game, and if the majority of matches to come present the same features and run the same course as those already decided and in progress, there will be little call for competitive novelties next season to replenish the county exchequers. The inability of Derbyshire to do themselves justice at the Oval was not in evidence on the second day. Indeed, at the close they had much the better of the position, for, with four wickets in hand they were 256 "on." For this position of advantage they were indebted to Bestwick's fine bowling and a most singular first wicket partnership by Wright and Ollivierre, who put on 173 runs in two hours and ten minutes. Bestwick, well as he bowled, owed much of his success to the inability of the Surrey batsmen to exercise restraint until used to the pace of the pitch. Bestwick had a curious experience. In taking seven wickets for 60 he got two wickets for no runs in his first over and two for no runs in his last over. Abel unfortunately received a nasty blow on the finger, which affected his batting and led to his downfall when he seemed safe for his century. His 81 was, nevertheless, a very fine innings. It was his sixteenth score of 50 or upwards against Derbyshire—a county against whose bowling he has always done well, as his record shows. He has played innings of 68, 93, 77, 94, 92, 84, 122, 80, 109, 64, 88, 193, 87 not out, 88, 53, and 81.

It is a very good sign that, on some grounds at least, it is at last beginning to be realised that the artificial preparation of wickets is altogether wrong. Water and the roller, are all the requisites needed, and then you get cricket as it should be, the bowler being more on an equality with the batsman. A year or two back they prepared the wickets so perfectly at Leyton that it was only by the greatest good fortune a match was finished in three days. This has all been altered now, however, and at Lord's there are not so many matches drawn as there used to be. In the match which finished so abruptly there on Wednesday, however, the pitch had worn a good deal at the nursery end, and to this fact was due the extraordinarily fine performance accomplished by Hesketh-Prichard in the last innings of Kent. He dismissed the first five batsmen—not one of whom scored—for four runs, and in all took six wickets for less than four runs apiece. Bowling at a good pace, he maintained an excellent length and got an appreciable amount of spin on the ball. Those with which he dismissed Seymour and Marsham were almost unplayable, breaking back very quickly from the off stump, or just outside it, and knocking the middle peg out of the ground. E. A. Halliwell, the South African wicket-keeper, performed remarkably well. Standing up to Prichard he made two brilliant catches, and also took one of Jack Hearne's bowling. Of present-day wicket-keepers Halliwell is almost the only one who does not stand back to fast bowling, but on Monday it was noticed that Fred Huish, the Kent man, took Fielders bowling close up.

Mr. Travis, the Golfer, has played his first game at St. Andrew's, in this, his second visit, against Mr. Everard and Mr. Dundas. For a starting game he did very well, beating Mr. Everard at the seventeenth hole, which he took in four shots, and halving the round with Mr. Dundas. As was anticipated, the critics are not much impressed with his play ; they have had a glance at him, and they say he is not up to good scratch form. A frequent medalist of the local "St. Andrew's Club" remarked that Mr. Travis did not look like a player up to championship form. By "championship form" we suppose is meant form capable of winning a prize in the championship. Three-quarters of the men who enter for the Amateur Championship have not the slightest chance of a medal ; but Mr. Travis does not belong to this great party. He is rather one of the probables, a most effective if deceptive golfer. Mr. Alison's performance on the roof of the Woking Golf Clubhouse is likely to be well remembered for some years to come. Not only was the incident in itself noteworthy, but it has given rise to a very considerable controversy. The late Mr. P. R Don had, in an inter-University match at Wimbledon, played a ball out of a hen-coop. Mr. Don represented Cambridge in the first match namely, in the years 1878, and his feat has remained unchallenged until this year. But now it seems that Mr. Don only climbed up to the top of a tree to play his ball and that Mr. Linskill was the man who tackled the hen in her bed. "I laid the hen out "stone dead," says ball Mr. Linkill, "but did not do so well with the ball." And then as if fearing that the propriety of his shot might be called in question the late secretary of the Cambridge Club added, "And what is more, by Jove, I paid for the hen." That then is the final of the hen story, let us get back to the man on the tiles.

It seems that the golfing editor of the "Field" has taken exception to the man on the tiles ; he does not like this roof work ; he will have no ladder in golf. He hates the man who ran to the hole and made nasty noises. He also thinks that all club houses should be "out of bounds." Mr. Stuart Paton, who was in the position of manager of the match, sanctioned the proceedings complained of, and, in an able reply, defends his position with, so far, complete success. He points out that it is not a question of whether the working club house should be "out of bounds"; it is a fact that it was not "out of bounds." The argument that all club houses are out of bounds is of no use, for the club-house of the Royal and Ancient Club itself is playable. If a ball were hit on to the verandah top of the St. Andrews Club, the player would have to play it from the place where it lay, or give up the hole ; there would be no dropping for the loss of a stroke, The late Lieutenant F. G. Tait played a shot off a roof over the wall near the old station, and Captain Burn played a similar shot off the sheds. Moreover, we always played out of the gardens or areas of the houses which skirt the south side of the last hole at St. Andrews, until a bye-law was passed protecting the proprietors from the visits of golfers. Old Tom could tell of many a shot played from within the door of his shop. Not only were these houses part of the playing ground, but even the street at the back of these dwellings was always considered a fair route to the hole. On one occasion a very distinguished golfer drove the ball down the street to the south of the houses—his old station road—in order that his partner in a foursome might have the fun of regaining the course by means of the side-street. This was not done out of friendship to his partner, but was, all the same, quite a legitimate means of proceeding towards the hole. The club-house out of bounds idea is really too wicked a proposal ; we must see to it that our houses are not taken from us.

The wet grounds, and the repeated postponement of play occasioned thereby have quite spoilt the Social Clubs Polo Tournament this year, for three of the teams—Boodle's, Cavalry, and Wellington—had been obliged to scratch ere play started on Saturday. The Orleans Club, who would probably have won the tournament in any case, simply did as they pleased in their tie against New Club ; a final score of thirteen to love speaks for itself. The winners were the Old Cantabs, with Mr. J. Bellville instead of Captain Heseltine ; and it was Mr. Freakes first match in London this season. The New Club team was practically a South American one, for Mr. R. Willes Mr. F. J. Balfour, and Mr. H. Scott Robson, all hail from the Argentine; the team was completed by Mr. E. H. Pease. It is six years since Mr. Balfour played here last, being then a member of a Buenos Ayres team. A fourth Argentine player now home is Mr. H. Schwind, who has already been in several matches at Roehampton. The weather being so fine, there was a capital attendance at all the London clubs on Saturday. It was quite a soldiers' day, so far as the polo was concerned, for besides the three household Cavalry regimental teams, the 21st Lancers from Hounslow, and the gunners from Woolwich, the Magpies had a match (at Ranelagh) and the individual players included Colonel Calley, the 1st Life Guards, C O. ; Captain Hulse, of the 5th Lancers' polo team ; Captain the Hon. G H Morris, the Rifle Brigade hack ; and Major Kirk, of the Queens Bays, who played for them ten years ago, when they won the Indian Inter Regimental three years in succession. At Ranelagh Messrs P. Bucknall, Guy Gilbey, F. A Gill, and Captain the Hon. G. H. Morris played a draw of five goals all with the 2nd Life Guards ; while another club four—Messrs. B. R. Glover, R. Grenfell Milner, and J. C. De Las Casas—beat the 1st Life Guards by three to none. The Magpies (Captains Jenner, Heseltine, Thynne, and Lee C. T.won their matchs with the Moonlighters(Messrs. Garland, J. B. Dale, C. Nickalls, and H. Scot Robson by six goals to one. The latter wear a wonderful light blue shirt figured with a cresent and stars. Mr. A. Rawlinson, back safe from the perils of the Isle of Man motor trials played instead of Captain Jenner for the first twenty minutes.

Those old Polo rivals the Old Cantabs and Rugby met for the first time this season at Roehampton yesterday. The Cantabs were at full strength, their team comprising Mr. Walter McCreery, Mr. Freake, Mr. Buckmaster, and Captain Godfrey Heseltine. During Mr. George Miller's absence from polo his place in the Rugby team is to be taken by Lord Shrewsbury, the fifth man ; but Captain Herbert Wilson filled the vacancy, playing No. 1, while Mr. Walter Jones dropped back to No. 2. Although the match resulted in the Old Cantabs winning by seven goals to two, after some brilliant polo, the game was wonderfully interesting from start to finish. Both the Rugby goals were due to Captain Miller and Luna, the second, a very nice one, being hit by Mr. Jones. The ground was in capital condition, and the ball travelled very fast. But for the good defence of the brothers Miller the Cantabs would have scored several more goals. All the winners were in great form, Mr. Buckmaster's hitting and placing being exceptionally fine. The match which preceded this was also an interesting game. The Magpies were a man short, so Mr Pearce played No. 1 for them, the others being Captains Lambton Thynne, and Morris (back), while the Roehampton team which took the field against them was made up of Messrs R. Grenfell, F.J. Mackey, P.W. Nickalls, and L. Paine (back). With Mr. Grenfell in good goal-hitting mood, and Mr. Mackey and Mr. P. W. Nickalls playing fine polo, the board midway through the third period recorded 5 goals to love in favour of Roehampton. Then, to make the game more even, the respective No. 1's(Mr. Grenfell and Mr. Pearce) changed places, and the Magpies did a little better, being eventually only beaten by 6 goals to 2.

The visit of the Cheshire team to Oxford and Cambridge was somewhat disastrous for the county. They hardly hoped to defeat Cambridge, who are exceptionally strong this year, and they only managed to secure one event out of nine, B. C. Wood and A. Herschell winning their match against the third pair. The Light Blue victory might, however, have been less pronounced had singles been played as well as doubles, as they are much stronger relatively in the latter department. At Oxford a close contest resulted in favour of the University by the odd event, Herschell and Wood again distinguishing themselves by taking two out of their three matches. Several of the ties produced very long contests, one which finally resulted in favour of Cheshire, running to no fewer than fifty games in two sets. The visitors were well represented. Besides those mentioned, B Wood Jones, S R Richardson, J A Wolff, and R Marquiss made up the team, which, however, included no player from the Manchester end of the county. Whil referring to Cheshire doings one is reminded of the recent performance of Miss Dod in winning the golf championship. It is many years since she was the lady champion at lawn tennis, which she held no fewer than five times. Although we are to-day plentifully supplied with good lady players, it is very doubtful whether there has ever been one to equal Miss Dod whose style and severity both in volleying and off the ground were irreproachable. Miss Dod is only another of the many examples of proficiency at one game applying to others, for besides her successes in those mentioned she has represented her county at hockey and is probably the best skater—among ladies—in Cheshire.

POONA CRICKET FIXTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

The following are the cricket fixtures of the Poona Gymkhana Club :—

June 16th—XI vs. XIV.
,, 23rd—Over 30 vs. under 30.
,, 27th—Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.
July 2nd—Nizam Cricket Club.
,, 9th—Kirkee Ammunition Factory.
,, 14th—Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
,, 16th—Telegu Cricket Club.
,, 21st—East Lancashire Ragiment.
,, 27th and 28th—Deccan College Cricket Club,
August 3rd and 4th—Poona Young Cricketers.
,, 8th and 9th—Baronet Cricket Club.
,, 12th and 13th—Bombay vs. Poona at Bombay.
,, 88th and 19th—Bomday Hindus at Poona.
,, 23rd, 24th and 25th—Presidency vs. Parsees at Bombay.
,, 26th and 27th—Khandeish Cricket team.
,, 29th and 30th—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
September 2nd and 3rd—Poona Young Men's Cricket Club.
,, 6th and 7th—Bombay vs. Poona at Poona.
,, 13th, 14th and 15th—Presidency vs. Parsees at Poona.
,, 19th and 20th—Belgaum Cricket Club.

The Poona team this year will be rather strong as Captain Greig has returned from Somaliland and Captain Dias is also expected back next month in Poona.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTERS.

ADMIRAL DEWA'S TELEGRAM.

London, May 21st.—Admiral Togo reports, in connection with the recent naval disasters, as follows :—

Received, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning a telegram from Admiral Dewa, saying : While returning from blocking Port Arthur we encountered a dense fog northwards of Shantung, in which the Kasuga collided with the stern of the Yoshino on the port side. The Yoshino sank. The Kasuga's boats saved ninety of her company. This has been a most unfortunate day for our navy. While the fleet was watching the enemy off Port Arthur the battleship Hatsuse struck one of the enemy's mines. Her rudder being damaged, I sent a message for a ship to tow her off. When a ship was being sent another message brought the lamentable report that the Hatsuse had struck another mine and foundered ten knots off the Liao-ti-shan promontory. No enemy was visible. The loss of the Hatsuse was due to a mine or submarine and she sank in half an hour. While she was sinking, sixteen of the enemy's torpedo craft appeared but were driven off by the fleet.

Later.—Further details have been received of the loss of the Yoshino and the Hatsuse.

It appears that Admiral Dewa was returning from the blockade of Port Arthur with the third Japanese fleet.

Captain Nakao, who was aboard the Ha'suse, was saved.

Admiral Togo's report confirms the statement that the loss of the battleship was due to a mine.

The Hatsuse's drowned include Commanders Viscount Nile, Arimori, and Tsukanotto.

Among those drowned in the Yoshino disaster were Captain Sayeki and Commander Hirowatiri.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUBURBS.

BUILDING FINES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department yesterday issued an important Press Note on the subject of building fines in the Presidency. It states that reports have been called for and received from all Commissioners and Collectors regarding the working of the existing orders and rules under the Land Revenue Code on the subject of building assessments outside the town and island of Bombay, and on consideration of them the Governor-in-Council deems it expedient to recapitulate the principles which it is desired to apply and to indicate what modification of instructions before issued appears to be required. The majority of the officers consulted are off opinion that building for any purpose has not been discouraged by the rules and orders now in force and that further concessions will have little or no effect in mitigating overcrowding. But it is gathered that there have been some misconceptions on the part of some officers and there may have been some misunderstanding on the part of the public. It is expedient therefore to make the views and intentions of Government clear.

GOVERNMENT'S RIGHTS.

The communication therefore continues :—The immemorial right of Government in this Presidency in the absence of proved exemption to appropriate for the public benefit such part of the profits of land, however utilized, as is not earned by labour or by payment for labour was asserted in section 2 of Regulation XVII of 1827 and by section 4 it was provided that the assessment should be fixed at the discration of the Collector subject to the control of Government. The need of specific directions for the assessment of land used for non-agricultural purposes was not felt so long as agriculture was virtually the only industry outside large towns, and even in Act I of 1865 nothing more was done than to prescribe the payment of a fine in addition to the assessment fixed in the settlement then current, with liability to revision at a furure settlement, on the appropriation by an occupant of land to a purpose unconnected with agriculture so as to destroy or injure it for cultivation It was not until the Land Revenue Code was passed that provision was made for alteration of the assessment on the appropriation of land assessed for agriculture to a non-agricultural purpose. and the power to exact a fine in addition was reserved. Under No. 53 of the Rules under the Code the altered assessment is fixed in multiples of the agricultural assessment and the maximum fines are prescribed in Rules 67 and 68. In the towns of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Rander and Bulsar however an arrangement had been made with the Municipalities under which a rent of 2 pies per square yard was reserved for Government on land given out for building, and the same rate was applied to land within the municipal limits converted from an agricultural to a non-agricultural purpose.

In Government memorandum No. 2494, dated 13th April 1898, it was pointed out that while Rule 53 is not unsuitable in agricultural tracts where the position of one house with reference to another is a matter of little or no importance, the principle is entirely inappropriate in a place where the demand for building sites is great, the most eligible building sites being least suitable for cultivation, and a suggestion was made that the altered rent should be fair interest on the building value. This principle was generally accepted and lists of places in which it should be applied were eventually published. In order to encourage building on sanitary principles in the vicinity of the overcrowded town of Bombay it was decided to forego interest on half the situation value in places in Salsette and to charge a very low rate on the parts of the building sites left open, and the wish of Government to extend the concessions to localities in which there is any probability of their being effectual in inducing people to build outside congested towns, has been re-iterated.

THE SYSTEM OF FINES.

The first question which arises is whether the system of fines on the conversion of lands to non-agricultural uses should be retained. The term was appropriate when the object was to discourage the destruction or injury of land for the purposes of cultivation ; it is inappropriate when it is expedient to encourage building. In the latter case there is justification for a payment for the increase of the value of the occupancy caused by the demand for building sites, but when such a payment is required in a lump sum the assessment should be pro tanto reduced. The Collectors appear to have always properly understood that the rates of fine specified in the rules are maximum fines and that it is within their discretion to fix the actual payment at a reasonable amount. But it appears from the reports that in some cases the fines demanded have been considerably in excess of the situation value and the cause may have been to some extent the prescription of high maxima. At one time it was held according to a method of construction in vogue that under section 65 of the Land Revenue Code it was obligatory to charge some fine but that view has been abandoned. The Governor-in-Council is of opinion that in all cases in which permission to build has been granted it is inexpedient to exact any payment in addition to the altered assessment, but of course it is proper that fines should be exacted under section 66 of the Land Revenue Code for building without permission. The rates of assessment specified in Rule 53 appear to be sufficient without further payment for building sites in all cases in which the demand has not produced a high situation value, and they should in future constitute the only demand for land on which buildings are constructed with permission in such cases. But there are other non-agricultural purposes for which an additional payment may be properly demanded. The value of land may be permanently destroyed by brick-making or quarrying, and it should be made good to the public by those who are permitted to use land for such purposes. To meet such cases Rules 67 and 68 should be retained.

These orders are sufficient for the present at any rate to deal with the conversion of land assessed for agriculture to non-agricultural purposes in rural tracts. As already stated arrangements have been made with the Municipalities in certain Gujarat towns which will not be disturbed, and in some of the Sind towns as well as in Hubli and Dharwar the right of disposing of building sites has been made over to the Municipalities. It remains to explain fully the principles which Government desire to be applied in the vicinity of towns or in any other places in which there is a keen demand for land for building.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ASSESSMENT.

When land occupied and assessed for agriculture is converted to a non-agricultural use. it would in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council be legitimate to base the altered assessment on the full market value of the land for the purpose to which it is put. It has been the policy of Government to impose low agricultural assessments in order to encourage the industry and improve the condition of the rural masses. That object ceases so far as land is diverted to other uses, and it would ordinarily be reasonable and in accordance with the principle underlying section 2 of Regulation XVII of 1827 to base the new assessment on the full new income which the land might be expected to yield. But under the Land Revenue Code the occupant has a right of property in the land subject to the payment of the assessment, and although the sale value of that property depends largely on the rate of assessment it has been determined to let the agricultural occupant retain the value which the land as assessed for the purpose of agricultural would possess as an agricultural holding if it were not in demand for building. The determination of the situation value as distinct from agricultural value is in many cases not an easy matter, but in some of the reports too much is made of the difficulty. It has never been expected that the value can be calculated with mathematical accuracy, and algebraical formulæ are of little use for the purpose. The sale of inam land or of unoccupied land as building sites will indicate the market value of the land, and in the absence of such sales account can be taken of the prices paid to agricultural occupants, allowance being made or what might be expected to be claimed by Government under the rules at the time in force. The sale of agricultural holdings where there is no demand for land for building will indicate the agricultural value and in the absence of such sale in the locality a reasonable multiple of the assessment in accordance with what is shown by the registration records in other localities may be adopted The factors for determining a building assessment based on situation value are even more definite than those for determining an agricultural assessment. The methods suggested have been adopted with apparent success in Salsette, the environs of Ahmedabad and Surat, Lonavla and Khandala and it is understood also in the vicinity of Poona, although the report on the subject regarding the last place has not yet reached Government. What is wanted is to ascertain some fair standard rate for the locality just as a maximum ageicultural rate is ascertained and it can be varied in individual cases for manifest special reasons. It is important, particularly in the first instance, that the rate should be undoubtedly moderate. It is true that liberality will favour individuals at the public expense, and there are known instances of land being obtained on unduly easy terms and soon afterwards disposed of at a large profit. But the public can better bear some loss on this account than individuals can bear injury by error in the other direction.

The question has been discussed whether the assessment based on the situation value should be in lieu of or in addition to the agricultural assessment. Properly speaking the agricultural assessment should be paid as well as the assessment on the situation value since the agricultural value which is deducted is subject to the payment of the agricultural assessment. But in most cases the agricultural assessment on land well suited for building will be so low that it can be discarded, and land valuable for agriculture will be little used for building. In determining the standard rate it will seldom, if ever, be necessary to take account of the agricultural assessment, but any case of application to build on land bearing a high agricultural assessment should be specially dealt with. In such case, while the agricultural assessment should not be foregone, the agricultural value to be deducted will be higher and the situation value will be lower than is assumed in determining the standard rates.

STANDARD RATES AND REVISION.

In all cases in which it is desirable to base assessment on situation value standard rates should be reported to Government for sanction. Proposals have so far been made for but few places; although it has been recommended that this method of assessment should be adopted in many. It is most important that the public should know on what terms they can expect to be allowed to built and that there should be no ground for delay in the grant of permission. It is reported that the delay and difficulty in obtaining permisson constitute a principle reason for the preference of inam land for building. When a standard rate has been sanctioned it will not be altered for three years, within which period materials for a satisfactory revision of the rate may be forthcoming. Of course such revision will not affect agreements already made. The assessment fixed in them will not be subject to revision until the expiry of the period of 50 years for which the lease is granted. As already stated however the standard rates will not necessarily be charged in all cases, and power will be given to the Collector, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, to impose a higher or a lower rate where for manifest reasons the standard rate would be unsuitable.

It is represented by a few officers that the reservation of a right of revision of the assessment after 50 years causes some discouragement to building and that perpetual leases would be preferred. The Governor-in-Connoil is unable to admit that any modification of the orders on this point is desirable. It would no doubt be a popular measure to abandon such a reservation, but a permanent alienation of the source of income to which the public have the most legitimate claim would be unjustifiable and has been prohibited by the Government of India. In the course of 50 years the value of building sites in any locality may change enormously, and it may be to the interest of the holders as well as of the public that the assessment should be revised. There is no ground for supposing that it will be revised in an arbitrary or inequitable manner. The right of property subject to the payment of the assessment is held in perpetuity, and the most substantial building may be constructed in confidence that legitimate profit on them will not be affected by any action on the part of Government.

THE SALSETTE RULES.

The specially favourable Salsette rules have so far been extended in their entirety only to the environs of Ahmedabad and Dhandhuka, and the further recommendations for their extention are not numerous. It is represented with truth that the poorer classes, owing to their gregarious instincts and fear of robbery, will not be induced to move to open country and it is probable that the concessions will benefit those in least need of them. The rents eventually demanded will be determined by the demand for the accommodation and will not be reduced because the ground assessment is low. But even if the better classes only are induced by favourable terms to move to a distance the poorer classes will have more room within the towns, and Government are willing to make concessions which have any chance of bringing about this result. It is reported that a great impetus has been given by the new rules to building in the vicinity of Ahmedabad. Proposals for the extension of the rules to other parts of Thana and to Hubli are under consideration ; and proposals for their extension to the environs of Poona are awaited. The Governor-in-Council accepts the view that they should be applied in Uran and would be prepared to authorize their application to other places on the south of Bombay harbour. He is disposed to agree with the Commissioner, N. D., that the environ of Broach and Ankleswar should be brought under them, but in that case it is difficult to see why the immediate vicinity of Surat should not be included. Hyderabad, Godhra, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Belgaum are other places to which they would appear capable of application with advantage. Further report with detailed proposals, unless good reason to the contrary can be shown, should be made as regards these places. In the meantime the recommendation of the Collector of Surat that rates based on 4 per cent. of the specified situation value should be adopted in the localities named by him with the concession of the Salsette rules as regards open spaces is sanctioned. A similar course has been authorized for Lonavla and Khandala, and Government will be prepared to extend it to any places where the provision of open areas around buildings is desirable.

WHERE CONFUSION HAS ARISEN.

The instructions above given relate to the assessment of land in occupation converted from agricultural to non-agricultural use. It is not undertood how the Commissioner, C. D. and the Collector of Sholapur can have found confusionbetween the orders on this subject and those on the grant of unoccupied land for building. The latter matter presents no difficulty whatever. There can ordinarily be no reason for giving unoccupied land to one person rather than another,and except for very special reasons the right of occupancy in it should be put up to auction. Where no special conditions are to be imposed, it is of little consequence whether the payment is to be made in a lump sum or partlyin a lump sum and partly by way of yearly assessment, but in all cases the right of assessing according to the rules in force at the end of a period of 50 years must of course be reserved. Where a standard rate of assessment has been fixed, the right of occupancy should be sold subject to the payment of that assessment and it should also be sold subject to any conditions which may have been prescribed for the locality. The amount paid for the right of occupancy will depend largely on the assessment and as already observed it will afford an indication of what is a proper assessment under the condition in force.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1883, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 23th May :—Major General H. W. Duperier, director general of military works services in India, Simla. Link motion and electric starting and release apparatus for mechanically operated punkahs. Kakushroo Sorabji Irani, mechanical engineer, residing at Sholapur, Bombay Presidency. Improvements in water lifts. Henry Chitty electrical engineer, of 2, Norfolk street, Strand, London. Improvements in rotary electric machines. Henry Chitty, electrical engineer, of 2 Norfolk street, Strand, London, England. Improvements in dynamo electric machines. Jules Maggi, engineer, of 8, Place de l'Opera in Paris, France. Improved manufacture for milk powder. Jean Nicolaidi, doctor of medicine 60, rue de Miromesnil, Paris in the Republic of France. Improvements in the manufacture of cattle food. Louis Boutillier, engine manufacturer 18, rue Mogador, Paris. Improved gasogen apparatus for producing poor gas freed from tarry products. Daniel Duncan, Frederic Bedmead Stratton, and Henry Harwood, engineers, 9, Marine Street, Bombay. A machine for turning, roughening and grooving the leather rollers of cotton ginning machines and for sharpening and levelling the gin knives of cotton ginning machines. Narayana Ballullay, landholder, residing in the village of Mubiyar, Kasaragod Taluk, South Canara district, Madras. Invention for a hand power paddle wheel for propelling boats at a rate of about 20 miles per hour. Norman Taylor Harrington, mechanical engineer, of 1309, Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Michigan United States. Invention for motor vehicle. Willard Jay Woodcock, engineer, of 67 9, Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, United States. Invention for production of plate ice.

TOILETTE SECRETS.

LADY VIOLET GREVILLE, writing in the "Graphic", "cannot understand why women do not resent the extremely realistic display of corsets, underclothing and wigs displayed so prominently in many of the shops in the most crowded thoroughfares. Surely she continues, mystery is the essence of beauty. and when the ordinary man becomes conversant with the most intimate details of a woman's toilette I cannot imagine that she still wears a halo in his eyes. The practice of exposing such things is new and objectionable. and ladies should make a protest against it. Lady Violet Greville's catalogue is not exhaustive ; and she raises a subject that is really more important than may appear at first sight, Ladies' outfitters may be to blame to some extent, but there are a number of other shopkeepers of respectable pretensions who may truthfully be said to know no shame. The undertaker who has been condemned for displaying ready-made coffins is quite a praiseworthy member of society compared with these. For it is good for some people to be reminded that life is fleeting as well as that art is long.

THE "POOR WHITE" PROBLEM.

INDUSTRIES IN THE O. R. C.

THE appointment of a Commission to consider and report upon the best methods of promoting the establishment and development of minor industries in the Orange River Colony writes a correspondent of the Globe is to some extent the natural outcome of the recent history of that colony and may be regarded as marking a stage in the transition which it is now undergoing.

The Poor White problem. a subject of anxiety of the late Republic's for many years, the causes of which are too familiar to demand recapitulation here was brought to a head at the conclusion of hostilities by the refusal of landowners generally to take back on to their farms their former quota of bijwoners. The situation of the latter class was critical in the extreme. Without assets of any sort, says Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, with claims for compensation that even in the aggregate were insignificant, in many cases lacking the stamina to make a fresh start in life, with the reputation of wanting in both the wish and the ability to work, they proved a class whom it was extremely difficult for Government to help, and there was every prospect that they would remain a permanent pauperised element in the population. In the Orange River Colony a temporary solution of this difficult situation was found in the establishment of relief works ; in the Transvaal a more permanent scheme was adopted by the institution of Indigent Burghers Land Settlements.

The relief works have not proved an altogether unqualified success. For sheer hard, unskilled labour, the black man is, in South Africa, not only cheaper than, but superior to, the white. The Boer inmates of the relief camps seldom succeeded in earning the respectable wages given them of 4s. 6d. per diem. The question of the future lying ahead of these inmates has more than once been raised, and it has been frequently pointed, out that an endeavour should be made to find permanent employment for them, when, as it is to be hoped will soon be the case, the camps are closed. The establishment of industries, either controlled directly by the Government or subsidised by it, will not only provide a more certain means of livelihood to the strong and able bodied, but it will also afford employment to those who do not possess the physical robustness requisite for heavy manual labour, and who have for some months past been a heavy charge on Repatriation Funds, with no immediate prospect of improving their position.

From another standpoint the scheme under consideration is distinctly a move in the right direction. Against a growing expenditure and increasing liabilities the Orange River Colony has at present no assets except its farms, denuded to an abnormal extent not only by the clearance policy of the war, but also by the recent unprecedented drought. The establishment of new and suitable industries should do much to redress eventually the disproportion now existing between the exports and imports of this colony.

Hitherto the occupations of the Orange River Colony burghers have remained almost purely pastoral in character. But that both the Boers and their womenfolk possess a certain aptitude for other things was clearly demonstrated by the number of curios manufactured by the prisoners of war in Ceylon and elsewhere, and by the lacework and carpentery done under instruction in the Refuge Camps. His mode of life has made of the Boer necessarily a "jack of all trades," for a man soon learns to turn his hand to most things when he lives a day's journey from any and every source of supply. The Boer farm, like the English farm of the Middle Ages, has to be more or less self-contained. "The average Boer can build a house or a waggon, make a set of harness. or a pair or boots, shoe a horse, weave a basket or a straw hat construct a favourable vustbank' or a chest of drawers, dry a roll of tobacco or twist a cigar." The Government starts assured, therefore, of the first factor essential to the success of its scheme—a technically gifted population. It is not unreasonable to hope that the Boer who already possesses the necessary rudiments of many useful crafts may soon, with careful instruction, become proficient.

TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER WITH A LION.

Details of a terrible encounter with a lion in Mashonaland are to hand by the last mail from South Africa. An Englishman named Nicholson, accompanied by his Zulu servant, sighted the animal lying on top of a stony ridge. With a view to testing the theory that a lion, will, if boldly approached, turn tail and run, Mr. Nicholson advanced until he was about ten yards from the ridge, while his Zulu made a flank movement. As the lion was about to spring. Mr. Nicholson sent a bullet from his Snider rifle into the lion's shoulder, and right through its body. With an angry roar of pain, the beast sprang, and a blow from the pad of its paw sent Mr. Nicholson rolling down the slope for some 20 feet. On rising he witnessed a display of extraordinary pluck on the part of Job, his Zulu servant. Without the least hesitation the native carrying a shield and two assegais, made straight for the great brute, and when it sprang at him received it on the shield and thrust an assegai into its chest. But Job fell, though fortunately under his shield. Mr. Nicholson then jumped to the rescue. Drawing out his clasp knife,he severed the tendons of one of the beast's hind legs, and once more the lion attacked him, and threw him clean over his head. Then it turned upon the Zulu, but Mr. Nicholson succeeded in cutting the tendons of the other hind legs. This completely disabled the brute, which raved and roared till Job, who had been roughly mauled and was covered with blood, gave it the "coup de grace" with two thrusts of his assegai. The plucky Zulu had to undergo repairs, Mr. Nicholson was only slightly damaged.

SIXPENNY CLARET AND DYED JAMS.

According to the "World" claret manufactured a few miles from London can be purchased for six shillings a dozen. And yet red ink stands at a penny a bottle. After sixpenny claret, dyed jams. A northern newspaper declares that owing to the extraordinary development of aniline dye production in German chemical factories, there is now more dyed jam in England than ever before in the history of this great people It is a horrible thought that when we spread a little strawberry jam on a piece of toast we are not only momentarily sustaining our bodies but staining them indelibly and eternally as well. The coat of the schoolboy's stomach must be even as variegated as Joseph's coat.—"Globe."

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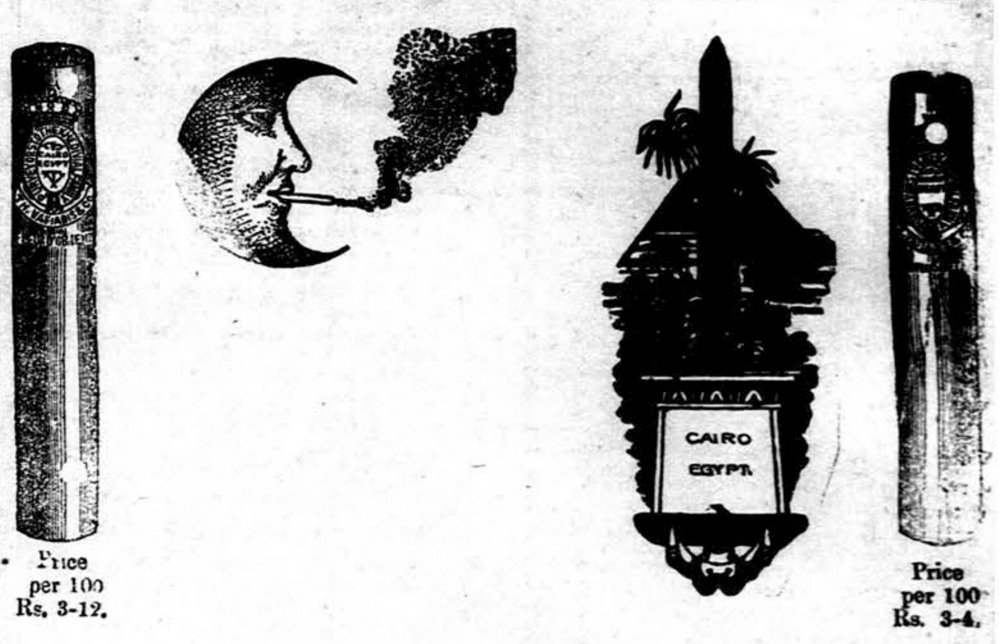

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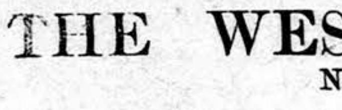
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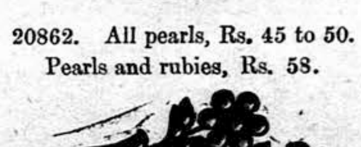
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Exception having been taken to Lord Selborne's statement that the officer of Submarine "A 1" had neglected for too long to sweep the horizon with his periscope, he has written the following explanation:—"I deeply regret that any relative of the late Lieutenant Mansergh should have so completely misapprehended the meaning of my recent speech as to suppose that I meant to cast any reflection on his memory, nor do I admit that anything I said can reasonably bear any such interpretation. Whether in private or in public I have never spoken of Lieutenant Mansergh without the greatest admiration and respect, and to state that a naval officer with his mind concentrated on the fulfilment of a specific duty delayed too long to sweep the whole of the horizon with his periscope is to cast no reflection on his memory, but to remind the world that naval officers are human, and that no attainment of intelligence or training on their part and no perfection in the "material" they handle can altogether eliminate the risk of those accidents which are due to human miscalculation. I have no wish to do other than render the utmost honour to Lieutenant Mansergh's memory, and I deeply regret I have given any pain, however unintentionally, to his relatives."

The Duke of Connaught has vacated the Irish Command and has become the Inspector-General of the Forces. This position, we are confident says, the "Broad Arrow," he will fill with advantage to the Service and to the country; for he is one of those rare Royalties who have neither favourites nor aversions. He has wide experience of the Army, both at home and abroad, and is thoroughly acquainted alike with its "personnel" and administration. It depends upon himself whether he does or does not become virtually Commander-in-Chief. At all events, his influence connot fail to be great. One direction in which it is anticipated he will exert such influence will be to obtain, in some form, the restoration of the numbers of regiments."

As a study in respect of the prospects of promotion to the administrative grades in the Army Medical Service the following figures will be of interest says the "Army and Navy Gazette:"—In the surgeon-generals grade, the "Army List" for April shows nine officers. Among these there is not likely to be any retirement under the age clause (i.e., sixty years) this year, two officers, however, are due to retire in 1905—Surgeon,Generals E Townsend on April 22, and W. F. Burnett on June 21. In 1906 two also should go by age—Surgeon Generals W. H. McNamara on June 29, and J. A. Clery on December, 21. In 1907 no retirements are due, but in the following year 1908, three officers reach the age limit—Surgeon Generals J. D. Edge on March 9, W. J. Charlton on April 11, and W. J. Fawcett on May 13. In 1909 (July 26,) Surgeon General W L. Gubbins attains the age of sixty, while Sir T. J. Gailwey, who holds the palm for youth in his rank, does not reach that age till April 14, 1912. There is, of course, at present much speculation as to whether the present Director-General, Sir William Taylor, will be retired on December 2 of this year after three years' tenure of office, or whether he will obtain an extension in office. In the former case, rumours are rife as to his successor, the rival claims of two officers especially being brought forward. We may be sure that, should Sir William Taylor be retired, the Army Council and the Selection Board will give serious consideration to nominating his successor, and that the right man for the right place will be selected. As is very often the case, the unexpected may happen as to the future Director General, if the office is to be continued.

When we come to the list of colonels of the Royal Army Medical Corps, we find that eight of these have been passed over for promotion to surgeon-general's grade. These eight officers can continue to hold their appointments till sixty years of age, as the terms of the new Warrant—viz., retirement at fifty-seven years of age—is not applicable to them. Of these Colonel A. H. Anthonisz is due to retire on December 22 of this year; two must go in 1905—Colonels J. M. Beamish on January 26, and A. W. Duke on December 18. Colonel W. E. Saunders can hold on till November 11, 1908, and Colonels J. McNamara and G. D. Leake till March 29 and May 17 respectively of the same year, and M. D. O'Connell till April 5, 1907. All the colonels of the Royal Army Medical Corps, from Colonel B. M. Blennerhassett, C. M. G. downwards, are due to retire at fifty-seven years of age unless selected for promotion to surgeon general's rank. To show that selection has been pretty rigid, we find in the April "Army List" that three lieutenant colonels, specially selected under Article 365 of the Royal Warrant for increased pay (this used, in former times, to be the old brigade surgeon lieutenant colonel's rank), have been superseded for promotion to colonels grade, while no less than thirteen lieutenant colonels have been passed over the selection to increase pay under Article 365 of the Royal Warrant. The foregoing information shows that when we apprised the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps so far back as October 10, 1903, that rude awakenings awaited them in the matter of selection for promotion we were right. We would warn them, further, as to the dim and distant future.

With the launching of the Devonshire at the end of April, the whole of the vessels of the "County" class are in the water. The launch was a complete success, although the huge mass threatened at one time to settle down on the stocks indefinitely. The Devonshire was begun on March 25, 1902, and has, therefore, been more than two years on the stocks. Part of the delay is no doubt accounted for by the alterations in the design of this class. But other vessels building at private yards were laid down six and seven months after the Devonshire, and have been in the water some little time already. The series of presentations to vessels of this class continues to grow. The Devonshire is to receive a service of plate, and the ladies of Hampshire have made arrangements to present a silver shield to the cruiser of that name, which is unusually appropriate. The shield will be an exact copy of the old table-top which hangs over the Rooyal dais in Winchester Castle Hall. It is commonly reputed to be the top of King Arthur's Round Table; but while it is doubtful if this is really so, there can be no doubt that it is of considerable antiquity. The shield will be an interesting and natural link between the cruiser and the county.

In connection with the subject of new cruisers, the question of the launch of the Duke of Edinburgh is important. The original intention was to launch this vessel early in June. It appears likely, however that a much later date will be chosen, in spite of the official announcements that there is no intention of altering the arrangements. It has been suggested that the launch might with advantage be postponed until next February in order that the vessel may be well forward when put into the water. It should not be forgotten that when vessels have been launched in a very advanced state, the consequence has sometimes been to strain the structure so far as to render the future seaworthiness of the vessel doubtful. Progress on the Warrior, which is also building at Pembroke, is reported to be good. She is completely framed up to the lower deck from the stem to within a short distance of the stern. It is reported that another vessel of this class is to be put in hand at Pembroke. Details of the new battleships of the Lord Nelson class have not yet been made public, but it is currently reported that their displacement is only to be 15,000 tons, and that their main armament will consist of 12in. guns, with, as a secondary battery, fourteen 7·5in guns. There will be no 9·2in pieces carried.

It is officially announced that the Admiralty propose to build or establish a permanent depot for submarines at Portsmouth, but to provide each of the naval ports with a flotilla for instructional purposes. There are doubtless excellent reason for selecting Portsmouth as the headquarters of the submarine school; but, at the same time, there are obvious disadvantages, and it certainly appears to be worth consideration whether Portland would not, after all, be more suitable for the purpose. We suppose that it is beyond dispute that there are hazards to be run in manœuvring the submarines in the Solent which do not exist, at least to anything like the same degree, at Portland. Moreover, it would be possible at Portland to start an entirely new repairing station, free from the traditions of the older establishment. Portsmouth is already overcrowded in many ways, and for this reason it does not seem expedient to add another institution which is bound to grow, while in the basins at Portland slips could be made, and, if necessary, a dock for repairs. We are not arguing that Potsmouth should be left without its submarines, but merely that Portland should be the principal depot and school, and that there the initiation should take place in waters comparatively free of traffic: each of the three ports will time doubless have its flotilla in the same way that each now has its quota of destroyers. But these would be manned and officered by more experienced crews than those in the school we suggest placing at Portland.

According to the St. Petersburg newspapers information has been received in commercial circles in Moscow to the effect that the negotiations between Russia and Germany for a treaty of commerce are approaching a conclusion. Russia, it is declared, will accept the German minimum duties on unmilled corn.

The "Shtuik," a paper published by soldiers at Port Arthur, pleads earnestly for "material support to maintain the contributors in comfort. Tobacco, matches, and copies of our European contemporaries will be thankfully received. The editor begs to acknowledge twelve Japanese pigtails, which make excellent pipe-cleaners."

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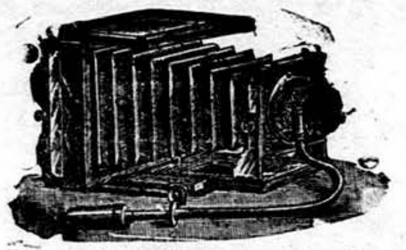

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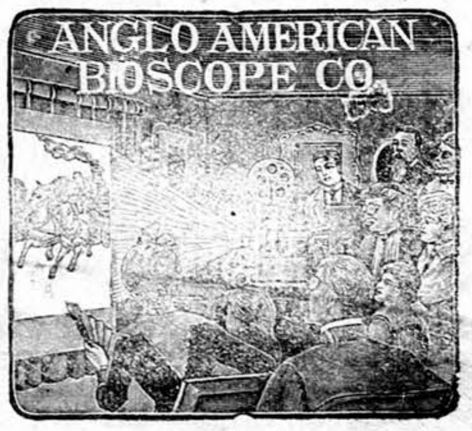
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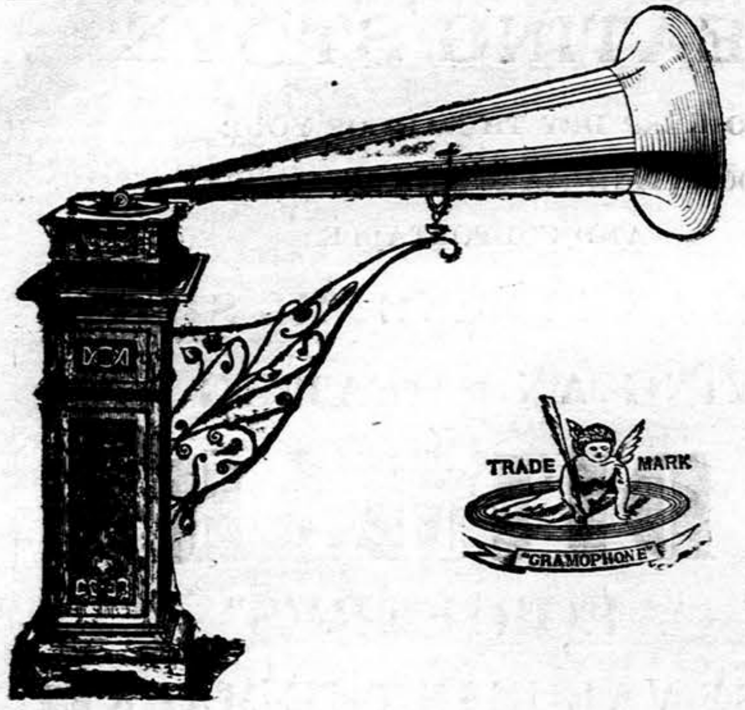

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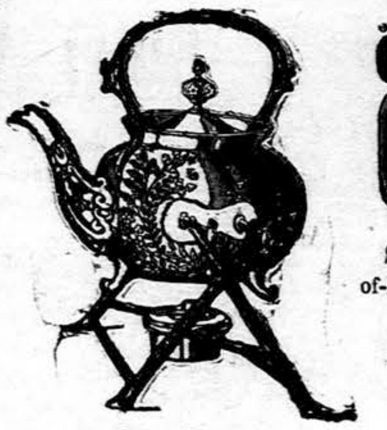

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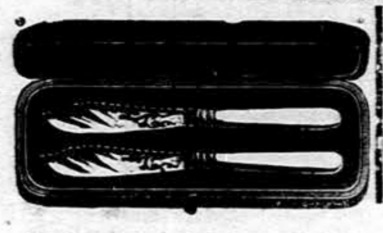

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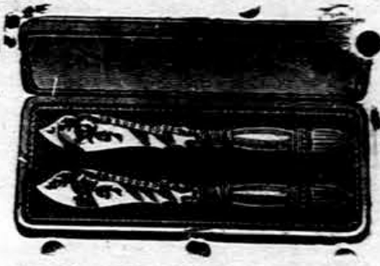

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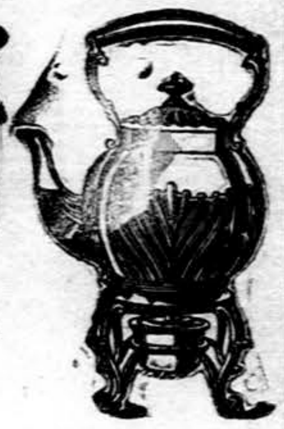

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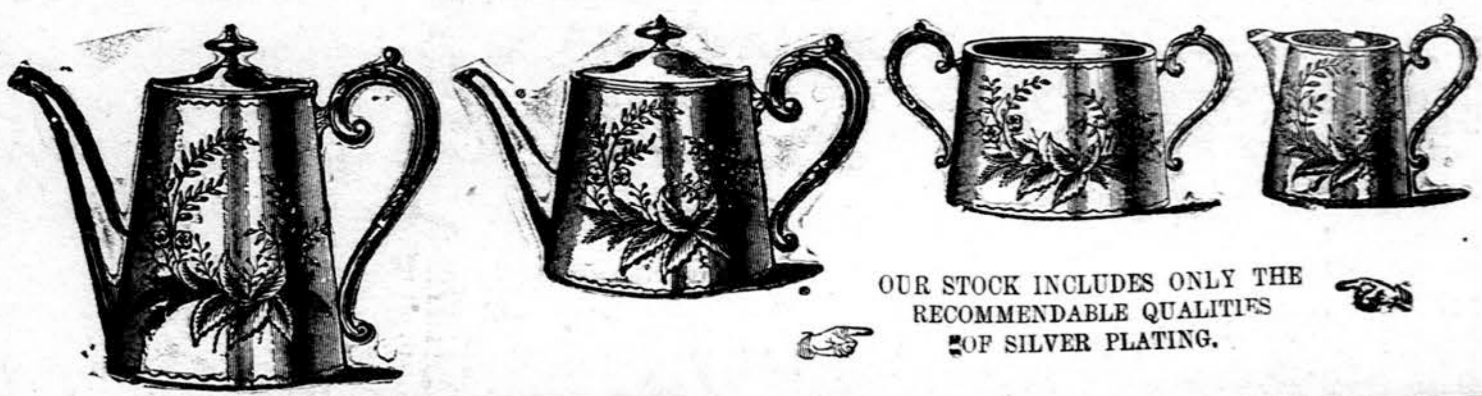

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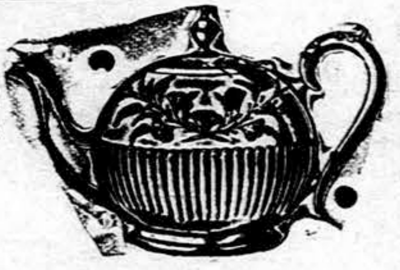

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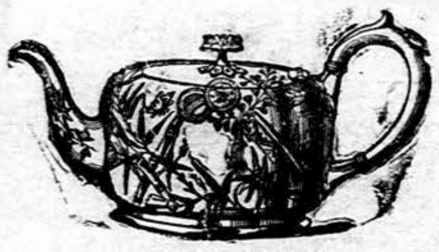

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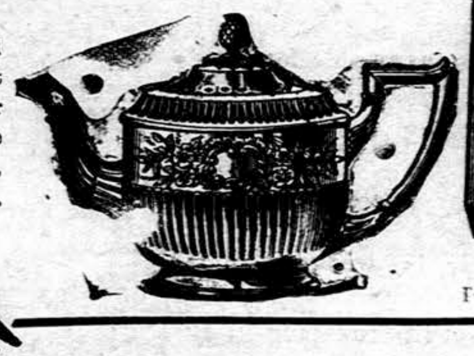

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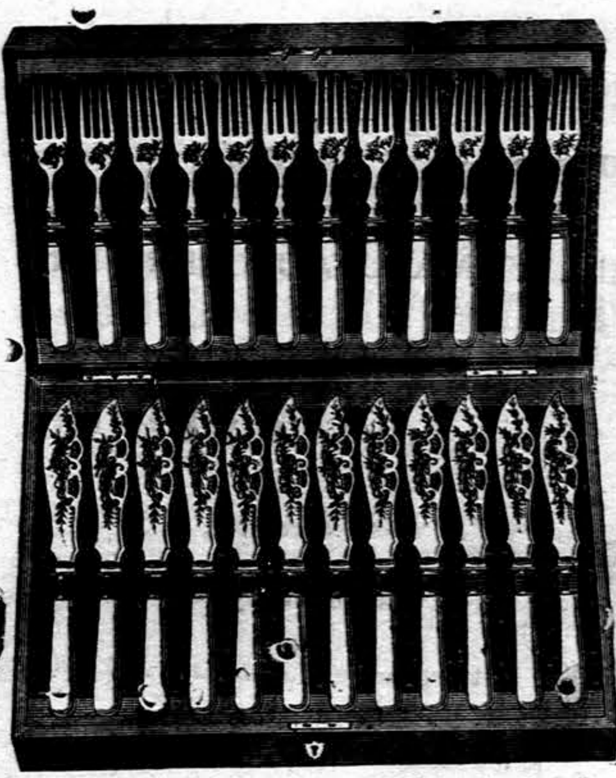

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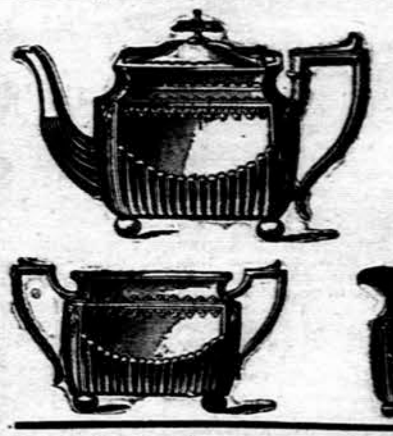

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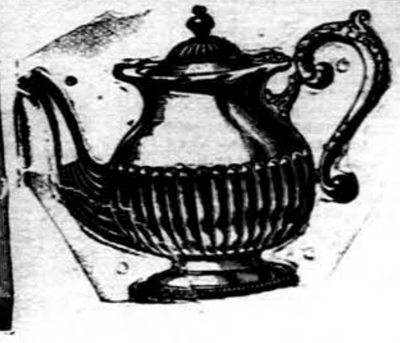

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